GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER, 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. Gentlemen's Boots Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.
...ersons preferring French or English Leather can be ...odated.
An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly for the accommodation of strangers as well as cus- ... je 20tf

FOR SALE—A convenient House, and Kitch- ...en adjoining, situate about one mile from the village of Middletown, New Jersey, at the intersection of the ...hich lead from said village to Mount Pleasant and Gra... ...rehouse—together with about two acres and a half of ... which there are several Apple and Peach Trees, with ...it:—there is a well of excellent water near the house, ...whole is in good fence.
...roperty is an eligible stand for a Store, Tavern, or a ...c, and will be sold at a reasonable price. For further ...rs enquire on the premises of
DAVID WALLING.

SWEET'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN, for Baking over Charcoal Furnaces.—This Oven has been extensively introduced, and has ever been proved to be a most valuable improvement for baking meat, bread pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualling houses and pri... ...milies wherever it has been used. It is confidently be... ...hat no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to ...lic which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, and ...much convenience and expedition. Sold by ...I. SWEET, manufacturer and proprietor, at his Tin ...et Iron Factory, 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson, ...ork. je17 tf

...E AGENT of the Hudson River Route of Periodi... ...l Publications, gives notice that he has received from ...the 1st and 2nd Parts of Hinton's History of the United ...of North America, a new and improved edition with ...ns and corrections, by Samuel L. Knapp, illustrated with ...ur fine engravings. Also the 22d Part of Malte ...Universal Geography, which he will deliver to his sub... ...this month, together with the numbers of Brown's ...ible, Fleetwood's Life of Christ, History of Missions, ...e Works of Josephus, Goldsmith's History of the Earth, ...imated Nature, Gillie's Ancient Greece, and Goldsmith's ...Rollin's Ancient History, Scripture History, Complete ...of Sir Walter Scott, Rosina or the Virtuous Country ...written by herself, Permela or Virtue Rewarded, by S. ...dson, Tanjore Trelawney's Mysterious Marriage, and ...Portraits, by Catharine G. Ward, Penny Magazine, ...number of other Periodicals, which he delivers to his ...ibers monthly at their residence free from carriage or ...e, (each part or number to be paid for on delivery,) in ...ty and Villages of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, ...en, Bull's Ferry, Fort Lee, Cornwall, New Windsor, ...urgh, Fishkill, Matewan, Poughkeepsie, New Paltze, Hyde ...Catskill, Athens, Hudson, Albany, Troy, West Troy, ...ngburgh, & Waterford. He will with pleasure add to his ...subscribers any who may wish any of the above Publi... ...s, or to finish out should they have part. Collecting ...ants from or to any of the above Cities or Villages will be ...ed to.
SAMUEL C. WYCKOFF, Agen
No. 10 North Pearl st. Albany, or
282 Mulbery st. New York.

...OLUMBIAN WATER COLORS, for Miniature and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. Boston, ...ist.—PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale ...for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 45 ...n lane, New York.
NEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, WITH SLIDING TOPS.
...s, 36 colors, doz. $62 00 | 3 rows, 18 colors, doz. $32 00
... 30 do. " 52 00 | 2 do. 12 do. " 28 00
... 24 do. " 42 00 | 1 do. 6 do. " 14 00
...e Carmine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Por... ...ainting, manufactured by J. Boston, the only manufac... ...of Carmine and Lake, from the raw material, in the U- States.
...proof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Co... ...over all others now in use in this country, dealers in them ...espectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our ...eminent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these ...icates at full length, will be furnishe dto purchasers.

...OOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bed... ...s, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary, ...ind it to their material advantage to call and examine ...manufactured at the corner of Broadway and Whitestreet, ...S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manu... ...re have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened ...a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to ...other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot ...eads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ...ary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with ..., and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and ...ity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, ...omy and accommodation, defy competition—they will con... ...a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, ...ut the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. ...e bedsteads have been considered of such decided supe... ...y, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the ...hree successive anniversaries of the American Institute. ...ntion is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," in... ...ed for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has ...ed so successful as to receive the general approbation of the ...cal Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons con... ...to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail ...selves of its use if they would but call and examine its ...y. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons ...ing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and ...roprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be ...inced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be de... ...from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

...IARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects ...re of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two ...s, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent ...New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. ...anner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. ...& R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. ...amble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which ...s from 2 to 5 cases.
...his medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and ...believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in ...of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders ...dults and children. It is of importance that the medicine ...sed in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where ...s been so used, it has not been known to fail of success. ...milies and travellers, at this season, will find it advan... ...ous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24tfmy

...LD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. jy23

BUSINESS RECORD.

...RCHITECTURE, and Superintending the Erection of Buildings, by Edward J. Webb 154 Woosterstreet.
...OOKS AND STATIONERY, including Liberal Works, by G. W. & A. J. Matsell, 94 Chatham street.
...EDSTEADS.—Woolley's Patent Premium Bedstead Establishment, corner of Broadway and Whitestreet.
...OOK KEEPING, Navigation, Mechanical Drawing, and the Mathematics, taught by G. Vale, 84 Rosevelt street.
...OOKS.—A variety of Liberal Books for sale at No. 6 Thames street, near Broadway, by George H. Evans.
...RUGS AND MEDICINES, by J. Boston, at his Drug and Chemical Store, 7 Wall street, near Broadway.
...RY GOODS, of every description, by Thomas Tate, cor ner of Green and Canal streets.
...AIR COLORING, for turning hair of any color to a jet black, manufactured and sold by J. Maby, 18 Division st.
...ITCHEN RANGES.—Lawton's Kitchen Range and Grate Setting Establishments, 1 John st. and 352 Bowery
...AINTING—House, Sign, and Ornamental, by S. Schoon- maker, No. 8 Mulberry street. Paints, Oils, &c. for sale.
...AINTING.—House, Sign, and Ornamental, by D. McAfee, 39 Hudson street. Imitation Woods and Marbles.
...IANO FORTE WAREHOUSE, by Robert Nunns, Clark & Co., 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.
...AILORING.—Alexander Johnson, Merchant Tailor, 33 Vesey street, near Church street.
...AILORING.—Thomas Holden, Merchant Tailor, Wall street, corner of Nassau. Fashionable Cloths, &c.
...AILORING.—James Young, Merchant Tailor, 294 Di- vision street (Reduced prices.)
...HREAD AND NEEDLE STORE, by John Morrison, corner of Chatham and Rosevelt streets.
...IN AND SHEET IRON WARE, by W. H. Sweet, corner of Hudson and Canal streets.
...YPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY by James Conner 107 Nassau street. Second hand Type for sale.
...RINTING.—Book and Job Printing, of every description, at No. 6 Thames street near Broadway, by G. H. Evans.

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE
...published at No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel ...dway, by GEORGE H. EVANS, and is sold and deliv... ...in the city as follows:
...SHUA SOUTHWICK, 71 Bayard street, — East side and all east of Broadway.
...EORGE J. BIJOTAT, — West side and all west of Broadway up to Canal street.
...TER FODEN, 239 Bleecker street, — West side and all west of Broadway, above Hammersley and Houston sts.
...The Eighth ward is still under the control of the office. ...ctions and orders may be left at the office, or with the pro... ...carrier for either of the routes.
AGENTS FOR THE ADVOCATE.
...EW YORK.—Joseph Savage, Syracuse, Onondaga co.; Jo... ...H. Smith, Buffalo, Erie co.; William Andrews, Auburn, ...uga co.; Peter A. Palmer, Le Roy, Genessee co; Howard ...Johnstown, Montgomery co.; Charles Douglass, Sag ...bor, L. I.; Samuel S. Seely, Hector Falls; Edward Wil... ...Pittsfield, Monroe co.; James Tuthill, Riverhead, Suffolk ...Samuel Humphreys, Cape Vincent, Jefferson co.; G. Rey... ...s, Spencer, Tioga co.; J. C. Dean, Pleasant Valley, Dut... ...s co.; Ransom Cook, Saratoga Springs; F. E. Patrick, P. ...Quaker Springs, Saratoga co.; Robert Hogbin, Tarrytown, ...tchester co.; John Holmes, corner of Orange and Henry ...ts, Brooklyn, Kings co.; Harman Hardaway, Troy; A. ...ey, 88 Bass street, Albany: Harman Seymour, Ballston ...; A. B. Church, Rochester; E. B. Woodworth, P. M., ...t Creek; Joseph Keech, Williamsburgh, L. I.
...EW JERSEY.—Henry Evans, Newark; Valentine Silcocks, ...way: Robert Chiswell, Paterson; William Clements, Jer- City.
...EW HAMPSHIRE.—Joseph Lawton, Dover.
...ASSACHUSETTS.—Josiah Taylor, Springfield; William ...hell, Boston.
...HODE ISLAND.—Charles B. Peckham, Newport.
...ONNECTICUT.—John French, New London; John Duntze, ...Haven.
...ENNSYLVANIA.—Thomas Clark, S. W. corner of Third ...t and Poplar lane, and George W. McFarlane, Philadel... ...; Wm. B. Conway, Pittsburgh; Leonard Graves, Hones... ...Wayne co.
...RYLAND.—W. R. Coulson, Baltimore.
...HIO.—Richard Hussey, Cleaveland; Editors Jefferson De... ...rat, Steubenville; James Underwood, Cincinnati; Josiah ...rren, Tuscarawas, Tuscarawausco.
...DIANA.—Gavin Mitchell, Edinburgh.
...LABAMA.—John W. Jennings, P. M., Pleasant Ridge, ...ene co.
...PPER CANADA.—Thomas Dalton, Editor of the Patriot and ...itor, Toronto, (late York.)
...OWER CANADA.—John Ryan, Quebec; William Galt, ...treal.

Working Man's Advocate.

VOL. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1834. NO.

WORKING MEN'S MEASURES.

Equal Universal Education—Abolition of all Licensed Monopolies—Abolition of Capital Punishment—Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt—An entire revision or Abolition of the present Militia System—A less expensive Law System—Equal Taxation on property—An Effective Lien Law for Laborers on Buildings—A District System of Elections—No Legislation on Religion.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8.

CHOLERA.
BOARD OF HEALTH.
September 6—12 o'clock at noon.

City practice generally	11 deaths
Duane street Hospital	7
Greenwich	2
Bellevue	0
Total deaths	20

Yesterday (Sunday) the Board reported nineteen deaths from Cholera, at the several hospitals and in the city generally.

ELIAS HICKS.—The very general dissatisfaction which the removal of this meritorious and worthy officer from the Clerkship of the Police Court has occasioned among our citizens generally, of all classes and parties, is neither small nor unimportant. It may be found written in legibile characters on the countenances of all (with but one, *perhaps* two, insignificant exceptions) who are in any way connected with that establishment, or whose business there has afforded them an opportunity of appreciating the sterling worth and urbane, gentlemanly deportment of Mr. H. Perfectly uncontaminated with the hauteur and unbending pomposity which are too frequently found to predominate in the conceited and contracted minds of persons holding responsible public stations, he blended with the most perfect courtesy and amenity, that proper degree of reserve and dignity without which a public officer sinks beneath the crouching convict—his "comet dwindles to a farthing candle."

The term of Mr. Hicks's appointment expired on Saturday afternoon last; and in testimony of the high esteem in which he was held, as an officer and gentleman, by the Reporters for the New York press, they tendered him a memento, trifling in itself, but rich in the genuine feeling of which it was the representative. In behalf of the Reporters generally, Mr. T. Finn, the Reporter for the Journal of Commerce, presented him with an ebony cane, heavily mounted with fine gold, having a large and splendid topaz set in the centre of the head. Around the head was engraved "ELIAS HICKS. *Presented by the Reporters of the New York Press*, 1834;" and although there are those who have received far more *valuable* and *costly* testimonials of worth and esteem, we doubt much whether *any* have ever been tendered with a more genuine or lively estimation of the high merits of the receiver, or, as we have reason to believe, have been accepted with a more just sense of the cordial and disinterested feelings which prompted the gift.

NEXT PRESIDENT.—There can be no doubt that the *false, cowardly, and unmanly* attacks made upon the character of Andrew Jackson by the Opposition, contributed more towards his elevation to the Presidency than any effort that his friends could make for him. The same course of proceeding, if persisted in, will produce the same result, and if the friends and supporters of Martin Van Buren are unable to elect him, the *Opposition* will do it for them. The constant silly fabrications, the flat, *fishy*, wishy-washy falsehoods that are daily dished up in the *Star*, are loathsome and disgusting to an honest well informed community; and must satisfy all who are not *party mad*, that it proceeds from a spirit of vindictiveness, added to a naturally depraved and vitiated mind.

It is worthy of special remark, that the only solid objection to Mr. Van Buren, his opposition to universal suffrage and to the election of public officers by the people, is scarcely ever alluded to by the Torywigs. The reason is obvious: those principles are *their own*, and it is because Mr. Van Buren has now abandoned them, that they are so inveterate against him. They are a precious set!

☞ On our last page will be found a sketch of a very interesting debate in the National Convention, the imperfections of which we trust the speakers will excuse, as we give it in a great measure from memory, and have not had an opportunity of obtaining their revisal of it. Could all the members of the Trades Unions have listened to the debate, we feel assured they would have derived much pleasure and profit from it, and we are not without hope that ou sketch may do some good.

☞ The Star of last Friday states that *Dudley Selden* has formally resigned his seat in Congress. The Star might as well have favored us with an acknowledgment of the *reason* of his resignation; but as it did not, we will venture to *guess* that it was done to secure the nomination as the Wig candidate for Lieut. Governor at the ensuing election. Time will show that this was the *true* motive;—also, how great cause the Democracy of this State have for rejoicing at his egregious fool-hardiness and vanity.

HARD MONEY.—At a meeting of the republican young men of the county of Richmond, on Saturday last, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the metallic currency which *will* benefit the laboring—the most useful classes of the community, without injuring the wealthy, is an object devoutly to be wished for, and for which the present General and State Administration are entitled to full credit.

Resolved, That we strongly recommend to the Legislature of this State at the next Session, to restrict and prohibit, as they may constitutionally so do, the emission and circulation of *all Bank bills of a denomination less than ten dollars.*

A CAT, which had lain dead several days near Riley's Hotel, in the fifth ward, and for the removal of which the Ward Inspector had been repeatedly importuned, was day before yesterday surrounded by a mourning multitude, removed to the foot of the Liberty Pole in the square, a piece of carpet wrapped around it for a shroud, and then decently interred in the earth; where it will undoubtedly "*requiescat in pace,*" the proud Pole for its monument, and the star spangled banner floating o'er the spot where it is "left alone in its glory."

A GREAT HAUL.—During Friday night last officers D. Lyon, and A. M. C. Smith, arrested and lodged in durance four of the most desperate ruffians which can be found in the city. Against one of them, *John Chichester*, a warrant was issued about four months since, for an aggravated assault, but he has bid defiance to all officers and watchmen, and has done so with impunity, till Friday evening when he was discovered by Lyons and Smith, at No. 52 Bowery, and seized. They had not proceeded with him farther than the corner of the Bowery and Walker-street, when they were set upon by about thirty comrades of the prisoner, who assailed the officers with great violence, smashing one of Smith's *fingers*, and finally succeded in rescuing Chichester. The officers then went to the watch house, armed themselves with clubs, and returned to the charge. In Walker-street, near Orange, they discovered Chichester, standing in company with the ringleader of the rescue, named *Felix Hogan* alias *Phœnix Hedden*, and, after a severe battle, secured them both and lodged them in the watch house They then proceeded in search of *Tom Reeves*, another of the rescueing gang, and on their way accidentally discovered *Peter Connor*, against whom Smith had a warrant of several months standing for an aggravated assault on a female, upon which he had once been arrested, but escaped from the watchman on his way from the watch house to bridewell. Seeing the officers after him, Connor took to his heels, and dodged into a yard, where Lyons pursued him, and after much trouble secured and lodged him in limbo. They then started afresh after Reeves, upon whom they succeeded in coming so suddenly that he had little opportunity of making any serious resistance. They were all brought before Justice Lownds in the morning, who held Hagan, Reeves, and Chichester, to bail in the sum of $500. Against Connor *seven* separate commitments were made out—six for assaults and batteries, in one of which he put out the eyes of a man named Israel Lewis, and one for larceny. *He remains in prison till trial.*

SWEEPING A HELL.—Officer J. S. Smith, of the upper police office, and J. Stilwell, Inspector of the 10th Ward, on Saturday night last made a descent on the notorious porter and gambling house in Ludlow-street, near Grand, kept by one *Turner*, and captured the two presiding devils of the night, with their plements of trade, and funds genuine and counterfieit, and lodged them in the watch house. When brought up yesterday morning, the prize turned out to consist of RICHARD GILDERSLEEVE, Cartman of No. 2480, residence 23 Goerick-street; SMITH ELLISON, once a segar manufacturor, residence 75 Broome street; a small trunk containing several apartments well stowed with playing cards; red and white counters; a tin box about the size of a pack of cards, constructed with a spring which enabled the holder to give the whole the appearance of there being a whole pack or but one card in his hand, as suited his pleasure; and divers other implements of gambling—the uses and appliances of which we could not pretend to vouch for. Besides these, something like $60 or $80 in bills and specie were gathered by the officers, most of it being lying on the table before the Bankers, who were deposited in a niche in the wall, cut off from the rest of the company by the table, which stood close up against the jambs of the niche. Smith and Stilwell had for some time past kept an eye on the doings which since May last have been almost nightly perpetrated in this house; and had occasionally dropped in, as if undesignedly, to ascertain the principal characters and the manner in which business was transacted there. They represent it as having been one of the most desperate hellholes in the whole city.

Gildersleeve and Ellison were held to bail to answer the charge at the Sessions, in the sum of $500, which they procured in the course of the morning.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—A man, who stated his name is Leonard B. Lovejoy, and that he was employed by Philo L. Barnum of Bethel, Conn. as a teamster between that place and Norwalk, obtained a warrant on Saturday last for the apprehension of a lad named Burns, whose residence in this city is in Cherry street, for stealing from him $76 on Friday last, at Stevens's tavern in Norwalk. Lovejoy was feeding his horses at the time, and had taken off his jacket and laid it on the feed trough, when Burns, with whom he had been acquainted in this city, came up and leaned on his jacket, and talked to him some minutes. Having no suspicion of his dishonesty, he did not even think of his pocket book and money, which were in his jacket pocket, and did not miss them till he had got eight miles out of Norwalk on his way to Danbury. He immediately put about, and found that Burns had suddenly left town; and presuming that he had made his way to N. York, Lovejoy came here, and found that Burns had been at his father's in Cherry street on Friday evening. Lovejoy stated that since he had lost his money, he had been informed by a Mr. Clocks who keeps a store near Norwalk bridge, that he (Clocks) a short time since detected this same lad stealing from his store a quantity of goods, but let him go upon his returning them. Lovejoy was also commissioned by Hubbell & Porter, of Norwalk, to charge Burns with stealing from them a few days since, a shot bag containing 25 dollars in specie. Burns was found by officer Smith towards Saturday evening, and lodged in Bridewell.

CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.—A man calling himself *John Holmes* alias *Stafford*, was employed by Patrick Rooney of No. 40 Orange-street, on Thursday morning last, to supply his place as sand cartman for Mr. Heath, builder, whilst he (Rooney) should attend the funeral of a deceased friend. Not returning to feed the horse at noon, Rooney became suspicious of treachery, and on enquiry found that Holmes had been seen with the horse and cart at the upper part of the City; and finally traced him through Harlaem and West Chester to the "Portuguese Tavern," near East Chester, where Holmes had disposed of the horse, by swapping it for another and getting $5 to boot. Further on, Rooney found his cart and harness in the possession of Hannah Fisher, who had bought them of Holmes. Rooney thereupon returned home to obtain proof of his ownership of the property, and on his arrival found that his brother-in-law had discovered Holmes at a resort near Catherine Market, and had him arrested. Rooney accordingly came before Mr. Lownds on Saturday morning, and made oath to the foregoing facts, upon which his faithless friend was fully committed to answer the charge at the Sessions.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—Considerable excitement having prevailed in the city for a couple of days past arising from a report of the arrest of an individual in the 5th Ward charged with the murder of a man who died suddenly in Centre street on Friday night last, we have taken pains to learn from the Coroner who held the inquest over the deceased person the facts of the case. The man supposed to have died from the wound in the head inflicted by the person apprehended for the murder, was pronounced by the Coroner's jury to have died of the Cholera;—a *post mortem* examination of the head of the deceased resulted in the conviction of the surgeons present and the jury, that the blow received by him from the person apprehended, had no agency whatever in producing his death, as his brain, and even his skull, were found to be entirely unaffected.

☞ The City Inspector reports 399 interments during the week ending on Friday night last, of which 139 were of persons deceased of the cholera.

(From the Gloucester, Mass. Democrat.)

DANIEL WEBSTER *versus* DANIEL WEBSTER.

In 1814, during the most perilous period of the war of Independence, Daniel Webster wrote in a letter to a political friend, dated at Washington, these words:

"*The idea of getting up a National Bank in this district, is agitated. It would be a very foolish thing* OF NO USE IF GRANTED."

If a National Bank could ever be of use, 1814 must have been the time: if it could be constitutional any where, it must be in the District of Columbia.

In the report of his speech on the Bank, Mr. Webster is stated to have said "the proposed Bank being unconstitutional, and not in his opinion the proper remedy, he proceeded to examine what was."

And again—"The framers of the constitution were hard money men, &c." Mr. Webster spoke against the bank, and in *every stage* voted against the bill—and *after it was chartered, believing it to be useless, he proposed another method of restoring specie payments*, (his resolve of the 30th April 1816,) which method was adopted and effectual.

This is one side, now for the other. In 1832, Mr. Webster made his speech on the VETO, in which he prophecied awful consequences, if the Bank should go down. HE PUT THE ISSUE DISTINCTLY ON THE BANK QUESTION. The issue the people decided 219 to 49. After making this speech he started from Washington on Friday, and on Monday morning received from Nicholas Biddle's Bank at Philadelphia, a loan of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS with an endorser known at that moment to be insolvent.

This loan of Ten Thousand goes some way towards explaining the inconsistency in Mr. Webster's conduct.

THE MENAGERIE exhibited in this town last week, made a fine show, and drew a concourse of people from the neighboring towns. About 2300 were admitted to the tent. The lion was a fine looking animal, taken from the forest within a year. His keeper seems to be one of the few men in whose favor the ordinary habits and laws of animal ferocity are suspended. His name is Whiting, and he is a native of Plainfield, in Hampshire county. When he first saw this lion, it had never shown any symptoms of docility. Eleven days after, he entered its cage and was cordially received. During his subsequent absence, another person, after spending a considerable time in forming an acquaintance with the lion, ventured into its cage, was immediately seized, and rescued with great difficulty. When Mr. Whiting returned, the lion recognized him with the greatest joy, and returned at once to its acquired habit of obedience.

When the celebrated Dr. Willis (the physician who attended George III. in his fits of insanity) was asked how he controlled his raving patients: "In this way Sir," said he, fixing his eye upon the person who put the question. It was a sufficient answer. Mr. Whiting uses the same organ of expression. His eye while in the cage never wanders from that of the lion, and the expression then is decidedly the most savage of the two.

The elephant was two or three hours in getting over the Connecticut, the evening after he was exhibited here. As soon as he got into the middle of the stream, (very deep and rapid at the place where he crossed) he began to play about in the water and gambol in the most antic manner; and when his keepers undertook to punish him, he immediately sunk ten or fifteen feet, leaving them to swim for their lives. A dog who is domesticated with him was then sent to seize him by the ear and lead him out; the elephant wound his trunk round his body, and tossed him twenty feet in the air. All this was done good humoredly, however, and evidently with no intention of serious mischief. When he was tired with his frolic he came out and surrendered himself. The scene was watched from the bank by a considerable number of spectators.—*Greenfield Murcury.*

A case of unusual distress occurred in the Eleventh Ward a day or two since. Both father and mother died of cholera within a few hours of each other, leaving five perfectly helpless and destitute children, the oldest only six years of age. The parents were from Ireland, poor and friendless. The children were found by Alderman Fickett playing in the sand near the house, unconscious of their loss or situation, and without any relative to take care of them. Alderman Fickett immediately took them into his own wagon and placed them comfortably in the Alms House.

A poor colored woman at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years, died yesterday of Cholera, in Orange-street. This is, probably the most extraordinary case of longevity that has been given in our bills for many years.—*Daily Adv.*

ACCIDENT AND EXPLANATION.—On Sunday last, five boys from New York, with a dog and guns, went in a boat to the Gowannes shore in this city, and were trespassing on the fruit grounds of the farmers in that neighborhood. While thus engaged, Mr. Jacob Morris, returning from church, discovered two of them on his grounds near his house, and ordered them off, with threats. A scuffle ensued, and Mr. Morris seized the gun and pulled it away from the hands of the boy, when it struck the fence, and discharged the contents of one of the barrels into his thigh. In the confusion which ensued, the boys made off to the city, and the affair having been misrepresented to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, they caused an advertisement to be inserted in the New York papers, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the boy, who was supposed to have fired the gun. We are gratified in being able to add that Mr. Morris is likely to do well—that the friends of the boys have come forward to make amends as far as possible, and that the young trespassers have already paid dear for their folly.—*Brooklyn Star.*

It is quite ridiculous to hear the *bank collar* editors prate about "constitutional liberty." The Bank itself is a violation of the constitution—the manner in which it has attempted to enforce its re-charter is a violation of the constitution—the Senate, and all those who uphold its unconstitutional acts, are violators of the constitution. We have in vain called upon our opponents to lay their finger on that passage of the constitution which has been violated by the President, and even offered them a reward of two hundred dollars to point it out, but they have not and cannot do it. They talk about "executive usurpation" with the fluency of a parrot, but ask them when and where it has been committed? and like the parrot they repeat the same old tune, without a particle of proof; and as "truth is mighty and will prevail," so shall all these miserable subterfuges be swept away by the strong voice of the people expressed through the ballot boxes.—*Newark Eagle.*

Twenty years ago, the ships which touched at Otaheite found many of the natives with English names which had been given them by the English sailors at their request. They were very proud of them, and the savage, half naked and tattooed, would draw up with infinite dignity and complacence as he announced himself as William Pitt, or George Canning, or Lord Castlereagh, the sailors always amusing themselves by giving the most distinguished names they could think of. The natives, of course, did not comprehend the fun, but were as proud of the titles as if their possessions conferred the high qualities of their original owners. It is so with our friends the Whigs; they have adopted a high-sounding name, and are very vain of it, but, like the Otaheitans, they remain the same men still. *The tattooing won't come out.*—*Times.*

☞ Samuel Ashton, William Douglass, Robert Stewart, John Davis, George Myers, Thomas Hudson, and Isaac Williams, part of the crew of the ship Merrimack, which returned to this port on Monday, bound to Rio Janeiro and River of Plate, brought before Judge Davis, charged with a revolt, in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and compelling the Captain to put back to this port, have been committed for trial, in default of $400 bonds.—*Bost. Trans. of Wednesday.*

FIGS.—We have received from Mr. John Duflon, two handsome figs, of excellent flavor, well ripened, and affording good proof that this fruit can be raised in our own climate.—*Brooklyn Star.*

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9.

THE CHOLERA.
BOARD OF HEALTH.
September 8—12 o'clock at noon.

In the city practice generally,	12 deaths
Duane street Hospital,	4
Greenwich Hospital,	1
Bellevue, do.	4
Total deaths,	21

☞ There were 67 interments in this city for the 24 hours ending yesterday noon, 36 of which were from Cholera, yet the Board of Health reported but 21 deaths from that disease.

THE DEDHAM (MASS.) PATRIOT, a Torywig paper, publishes our advertisement of the Working Man's Advocate, with the following introduction:

"*Working Man's Advocate.*"—We have received a few numbers of this paper, published in the city of New York; it professes to be devoted to the cause of the Working Men, but is strongly tinctured with the spirit of Jacksonism, otherwise we think it would be quite a decent paper. We cannot refuse, however, on that account to comply with a request to give publicity to the following Circular; it may be that its political caste will not be any objection to some in this quarter. Sorry the editor cannot spell the word WHIG.

Will the Dedham Patriot be kind enough to inform us how we could be "devoted to the cause of the Working Men" *without* being "tinctured with the spirit of Jacksonism," so long as *Jackson* is so strongly tinctured with the spirit of *workeyism?* As to the fault he finds with our orthography, we can assure him that the omission is *intentional*. If there is such a thing as blasphemy, it would be blasphemy to apply the term "*whig*" to the advocates of a Bank. Tories they are, and a Wig is their disguise, therefore the most fit name for them is *Torywig*, and no other they shall have from us.

THE STAR makes a *terrible* call upon the mechanics to turn out at the coming election, especially the *wig* tailors (if there are any besides *Hoxie.*) He says,

"We hope to see them attending the polls, *threading* every street and avenue in the city in order to bring up electors. No doubt the editor of the *Star*, as well as some others, would like to see the working men doing *their* dirty work in the "*streets and avenues*" to further the advancement and interest of a few aspiring *demagogues* who seek to deceive the people by changing names every year or two; but the *motives* of the opposition are well understood, and mechanics and working men are neither to be *coaxed, lashed, led,* or *driven* from their principles, "any how you can fix it." If the republicans agree upon a ticket that is purely *democratic*, (and that cannot be done unless the working men participate in it,) if those selected for office are opposed to ALL monopolies, opposed to legislating for a few to the exclusion of the many, and are ready and willing to say so in *black and white*, the result of the election is as easily told *before* the ballots are deposited in the boxes as afterwards; but unless those things are done and complied with, the working men have an abundant capital to commence business with, (as they most assuredly will,) "ON THEIR OWN HOOK."

POST AND STAR.—On the propriety of the Merchants closing their stores during the Election the *Post* remarks, "*We hope they may be induced to suffer the coming election to proceed in peace and quietness, as elections in former years have done, and leave the questions on which the community is divided, to be decided in the only proper way, by the calm and considerate exercise of the invaluable right of suffrage.*"

The *Star* in reply says, "*shame where is thy blush!*" If Webb, and Noah, and *Redwood Fisher*, can't kick up another row, and have an Arsenal fight over again, and "kill off two or three hundred of the d—d Irish"—what a "*shame*" it will be!

SEDUCTION AND DEATH.—On Sunday morning last, a young and handsome girl was brought to the Duane street hospital, from the steps of an assignation house in Mott street, in a state of collapse, and died in the course of the day. Whilst at the hospital she related to the attending physicians the circumstances connected with her attack, and ultimate death, than which we have seldom, if ever, heard a recital more heart-rending and horrible. She had long received the addresses of a young man of good family and insinuating qualities, who succeeded, after much entreaty and many promises, in enticing her to accompany him to the house before alluded to, where he procured a chamber, into which they retired for the night. About 3 o'clock she was attacked by symptoms of the cholera, which becoming confirmed and alarming, her seducer took to his heels and left her to her fate. No sooner did the heartless bawd into whose hands she had fallen, learn that the unfortunate girl was badly ill with that terrible disease, than she forced her from her bed, and thrust her into the street. The ejectment of the sufferer was noticed by some persons who accidentally happened to be near, and who humanely took her from the steps and carried her to the hospital, where she lingered a few hours and expired. During her few last hours she incessantly wept and prayed, both for her own future peace and the welfare of her destroyer; and although she freely made known her own name, (which is one well known as that of a family of wealth and influence) she would not be persuaded to reveal that of her heartless and cowardly destroyer. We trust, however, it will yet one day come before the public, and retribution for his dastardly and villainous treatment of this fond and confiding victim will be meted out to him without stint.

DROWNING.—A small boat containing five persons (two of whom, we are informed were sons of the late Doctor Seaman, one Mr. Ogden Haggarty, another an aged man in the employ of Mr. Seaman, who was assisting a colored man in rowing the boat) put off from the country residence of Mr. Seaman, on the East River, for the purpose of putting the young gentlemen on board the American Eagle on her passage to this city from Throg's Neck.

The party attempted to go on board the steamer *before* instead of *abaft* the wheels, and in the effort they all got on the edge of the small boat, and upset it—precipitating all on board into the water. An effort to rescue them was immediately made by the passengers and hands: but by some mischance the small boat of the Eagle was put adrift with no person in it, and floated off. Benches and other articles were then thrown over to them, and, with the exception af the old gentleman, they at length succeeded in saving themselves—Mr. Haggarty climbing up in the wheel. It was about twenty minutes after the accident before the body of the drowned man was recovered, at which time he was perfectly dead, and all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing.

☞ The election in Maine too place yesterday. Mr. Marsh will prepare Castle Garden for the celebration of a wig victory, on Monday week.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Sunday evening last, about 10 o'clock, A lad was observed by a watchman standing near the Clinton Market to approach the edge of the dock at the foot of Spring street, and leap off. The watchman immediately sprung into a small boat lying at the dock, rescued the lad, and lodged him in the watch house. In the morning he was brought before the sitting magistrate at the police office, and in reply to the questions of the magistrate answered that his name was John Wilkins; that he was 17 years old last May, and was in the employ of Mr. Lorillard, tobacconist. He had formerly been living with a gentleman in Spring street, and fancying that he had heard, through a wall, *that* gentleman whisper that he would have revenge for the manner in which he had left his service, he thought he might as well die at once; with this conclsuion he made his way to the dock and plunged in, when his suicidical design was frustrated as before stated. The decided appearances of abberration of mind which the lad exhibited at the bar, and which were confirmed by his previous conduct, induced the magistrate to recommend him to the attention of the governors of the hospital.

☞ The Albany Microscope is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Iles, who was mobbed by the temperance fanatics of Bloomfied, N. J., *retailed* liquor. He retailed nothing but beer, though he sold liquors wholesale. We have not heard that the man has been compensated even for the loss of his property.

☞ A grand procession in commemoration of the death of Lafayette took place in Boston yesterday.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE

FELLOW CITIZENS—For the first time, in my life, I undertake to address you through the medium of our public prints, and I'll assure you that I feel sensibly inadequate to such an enterprise; but, the spirit of our forefathers who fought and died in the cause of liberty, the sound of which vibrates through every vein of the Democrat, prompts me to say a few words, by the which your minds may be fortified and your hearts encouraged. On the first of Nov., you well know, that a formidable enemy is to be encountered, and in case it should prove a winter's campaign, they have provided themselves with *wigs*, in order to baffle the pending storm; but, although they may console themselves with such comfortables, yet the spirit of the unclad heads and shoeless feet of '76 must and will prevail. Although you still dwell fearlessly in the temple of liberty, yet slothfulness on your part would enable the car of Toryism like that of Juggernaut to carry away the main pillars and trample your rights and privileges under foot. Go, then, like true republicans, and cast your mites into the ballot boxes, and reflect that they will count as much as the contributions of those who possess abundance; and at the same time keep your eye steady on that luminous orb, Andrew Jackson, who, like the star in the east, has directed you in the course to pursue. A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.

NEWARK, Aug. 30, 1834.

Mr. Evans—I have just been informed that a certain Torywig firm of this town (the employer of many hands) has had the benefit of a poor man's labor for many months at nine shillings per day. One pass book had been filled up; a new one was got, with the supposition (on the journeyman's part) that the wages were to continue the same. A few day's since he made an engagement in New York for twelve shillings, and informed his employers of it, who were highly offended. A time was appointed for settlement; the man attended at the office, and there in the, presence of a Torywig constable, (the man being a foreigner, unacquainted with our wayes,) was frightened into a settlement at the rate of six shillings, thereby suffering a loss by barefaced robbery, of between 30 and $40. At a previous settlement, an attempt was made to cheat him out of $7, but a friend accidentally discovered it after he had taken his book home. He says if there is justice in this his adopted land, he will try to obtain it. He will have the influence of some hard money friends: we have some such here, who are the poor man's comfort in such times. JUSTUS.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.

Mr. Editor—I wish you would inform me, what is the meaning of the words Whig and Tory in this country? I have always thought, that a whig was a friend and a tory an enemy, to his country; but, alas! how the meaning of words change. Andrew Jackson is a tory, and an enemy of his country, and the Traitors of '76 have become its staunch friends! Jackson, Johnson, and Benton, have become the enemies of their country, and Webster and a host of insignificant names of Hartford Convention men, have become the real friends of the republic! Really, Mr. Editor, I can but smile at their presumption, but the time will come when the people will be awakened to their true interest.

Yours, Mr. Editor,
A POOR MECHANIC.

MYSTERIOUS.—On the 8th of January last was landed from schr. Sun, Capt. Nickerson, one of the regular packets between this port and New-York, a case marked "X. Messrs. Boorman & Johnston, Merchants, New-York, this side with care." Not being called for, it was left in the store of Mr. George Dana, No. 13, Long wharf, where it remained till yesterday, when it was opened and found to contain a half barrel, in which was the body of a boy apparently about 7 or 8 years old, preserved in spirit. The body was wrapped in a cotton cloth, and tied round with a codline.

The coroner's inquest was held by Prince Snow, Esq. yesterday afternoon, but the jury were unable to come to any conclusion under the circumstances as to the cause of the child's death.

The body appeared to be much emaciated, and many were of opinion that the child must have died of a wasting sickness.

We understand that the case was shipped at this port for New-York, but not being called for, it was returned to Boston without having been landed from the vessel.—*Boston Mechanics' News Room Bulletin.*

In reference to a paragraph in the Boston papers, stating that a box, with the address of Boorman and Johnston of this city, had been opened in the warehouse in Boston where it had long stood uncalled for, and that it was found to contain a dead body—we have received from those gentlemen the following explanation:—

It is true that a box marked X. was forwarded by us on the 26th December last, to Emerson & Harvey, of Boston, for Dr. Mussey, of Hanover College, N. H.; which box was sent to us by Mr. W. C. Chandler, of Philadelphia, with instructions to forward it.

Of its contents we were ignorant; nor can we tell why it was not called for by the consignees in Boston.

Dr. Mussey is professor of anatomy in the College of Hanover, and we believe him to be a gentleman of the greatest respectability.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
BOORMAN, JOHNSTON, & Co.
New York, 6th Sept.

A VESSEL FOUNDERED.—The Portuguese brig Funchal, Capt. Moniz, from Madeira, 47 days out, bound to New York, with a cargo of 300 pipes of wine, in crossing the Gulf Stream experienced very stormy weather, during which she sprung a leak, which was not perceived till the vessel was found to be in a sinking position; and every effort to save her proving ineffectual, she was abandoned on Sunday evening, Cape Henry distant 90 miles. The captain, supercargo, a passenger, and 15 seamen in the long boat, arrived at Old Point Comfort yesterday afternoon, and came up in the steam boat Old Dominion last evening. The mate and three seamen in the jolly boat, continued in company until Monday evening, when the long boat run them out of sight; they no doubt arrived at Old Point last night. We learn that the vessel and part of the cargo are insured.—*Norfok Herald.*

THE NEXT ELECTION.

Say whatever the Bank men please about it, there is no disguising the fact that the present contest is one between the U. S. Bank and the people. Every day makes this fact more apparent. On the part of the Banks are arrayed all the aristocracy opposed to popular government, including all those who live without labor, on the labor of others—the money lender who grows fat on the necessities of society, the commercial speculator who wants banks to enable him to monopolize, and others with no less injurious objects in view, are now fighting in its ranks. They are, however, not willing that the question in dispute shall be presented fairly. They are not willing that so far as a currency is concerned, it shall be put to the people whether they will have a Constitutional gold and silver currency, or an unconstitutional rag money currency. Whether they will have a metallic currency possessing an intrinsic value, and therefore not liable to any fluctuation, or a paper currency of no real value, and its nominal value constantly changing. A paper currency, too, which in all its ramifications, is now robbing the honest laborers of every class of a large portion of the proceeds of their industry. A paper currency which makes a promise to pay, a payment in fact, and which, contrary to all reason and justice, exacts and receives interest on this very promise. A currency which, view it in whatever way you please, is productive of evil. Its own radically dishonest character, bad as it is, is but an item in the whole account against it. Innumerable evils, national and individual, follow in its train, and these have now become so alarming that they must be checked, or ere long we cease to be a free people.

It is, then, this question of currency that forms the great point in dispute between contending parties. The Jacksonites are strenuously contending for a Constitutional metallic currency, whilst their opponents of every kind are open advocates of the present ruinous paper currency, that now inundates our country and saps at the very foundations of our prosperity.

The privileged classes (as they are aptly termed,) will doubtless go to the death for the rag money currency, which enables them, booted and spurred, to ride over the mass of society. The Bank is the hobby of all these aristocrats, and we set them down to a man as opposed to our cause. But the people, the great mass of working men of every class, are not to be imposed on any longer by the fatal operation of the present banking system. They see and know that it has brought their government to the very verge of dissolution, and their liberties into imminent peril, and they now are determined to annihilate this spurious currency altogether.—*Pittsburg Manufacturer.*

BANKS.—The National Intelligencer contains a general abstract of the State Banks in the several states and territories of the Union, compiled from returns made in the years 1833–34 to the legislatures of the several states, and from estimates; together with statements of the number of Banks, and the amount of capital authorised since the said returns were made out. From this it appears that the number of State Banks were as follows:

States.	*Banks.*
Maine,	29
New Hampshire,	22
Massachusetts,	102
Rhode Island,	51
Connecticut,	21
Vermont,	17
New York,	78
New Jersey,	26
Pennsylvania,	41
Delaware,	7
Maryland,	8
Virginia,	4
Ohio,	29
Kentucky,	3
Tennessee,	3
North Carolina,	7
Georgia,	13
Alabama,	5
Louisiana,	10
Mississippi,	3
District of Columbia,	8
Florida,	6
Michigan,	5
Total,	506

With a capital of $170,122,792 12 paid in.—The number of Banks chartered, but not in operation when the above returns were made, is 43, with a capital of $30,270,090. Total banking capital authorised and paid in, $200,323,791 12. Notes in circulation, $77,438,782 82. Specie and specie funds on hand, $17,081,704 65.

FROM JAMAICA.—We have papers from Jamaica to the 15th ult. No serious disturbances had taken place from the operation of the Emancipation Law, which went into effect on the 1st. The negroes on a few plantations at St. Ann's refused to work, for a time, but afterwards came to terms, and order was restored. We have been favored with the following extracts of letters received in this city:

KINGSTON, Aug. 10, 1834.

I am sorry to say that the negroes in St. Ann's are getting very bad; they are determined not to work. The troops and police of that parish are on the estates, keeping guard. The steamer sailed on the 8th with 160 more soldiers to go there. Kingston and the rest of the parishes are quiet up to date, but there are fears that the mutinous spirit will spread.

KINGSTON, Aug. 14.

More than 25,000 negroes have refused to work on the estates. So far, they have committed no higher offence,—submitting to their 30 lashes, for no greater number can be legally inflicted. It is said that there is a prospect of bringing them to terms.—*Journal of Commerce.*

SOMEWHAT SUSPICIOUS.—Under our marine head, in last Friday's paper, was a statement, purporting that a small schooner, belonging to Edenton, which had touched here on her return from Alexandria to North Carolina, while beating out of our river had sunk so suddenly that the Captain and crew had barely time to escape in the boat, without being able to save the captain's chest, which contained the proceeds of the cargo and his clothing, or any thing else except the clothes they had on.

We have now to state, that the schooner has since been raised and towed up by our enterprizing townsman, Mr. Joses Buckman, who immediately called a survey on her, and it was soon ascertained that she had been *scuttled!* The captain's chest was in its place, with one or two old garments in it,—but the proceeds of the cargo could not be found. The captain's report that the schooner sunk while "beating," is contradicted by the fact that she had her anchor out. The schooner is called the Happy Return, the Captain's name *Asa Hendricks;* and she is owned by him and *Dempsy Livermore.*—*Norfolk Herald.*

AUBURN, August 29, 1834.—*Murder in Auburn Prison.*—A sad affair took place at the State Prison yesterday. While some of the convicts were at work cutting and splitting wood in one of the back yards, a dispute arose between two of them—one became so enraged at the other that with one blow with his axe he literally split his head open—he died immediately. Alas! poor short-sighted man: as if his chains were not riveted tight in the walls of a prison, he must now end his career on the gallows.

SPECIE.—The ship St. Andrew has on board 40,000 sovereigns. The whole amount of Specie cleared at Liverpool for the U. States during the last week of July, was about £400,000 or near $2,000,000.—*Jour. of Com.*

ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon a laborer employed on the Boston and Providence Rail Road, named William Tainter, took off his clothes, with the intention of bathing, and drove into the water where it was only about eighteen inches deep, by which his neck was broken and he died instantly.

We learn by the Little Falls papers, that a very destructive fire occurred at that place on the 1st inst. Loss estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000.

The best sort of pewter consists of 100 parts of tin and 17 of regulus of antimony.

THE CHOLERA.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

September 9—12 o'clock at noon.

In the city practice generally,	10 deaths.
Duane Street Hospital, - - -	7
Greenwich do. - - -	4
Bellevue, - - - -	1
Total,	22

WORKING MEN'S TRIUMPH.

Some of our readers will probably recollect that in the Working Man's Advocate a few months ago, we published an account of a most abominable outrage on the rights of Working Men, committed by the Thompsonville Carpet Manufacturing Company, which outrage consisted in nothing less than throwing three of their workmen into prison, on a charge of "Combination," where they remained some time and were finally liberated without trial, the wealthy aristocrats probably dreading the gathering storm of public opinion. The excitement, however, having died away, the aristocrats renewed the prosecution, and the men were brought to trial and acquitted. A friend in Hartford forwarded us an epitome of this trial, which miscarried, but we find the following letter on the subject in the New-England Artisan :

TARIFFVILLE, Sept. 1, 1834.

You will remember in the month of March I informed you that I had entered a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Thompsonville Carpet Manufacturing Company. It was called up at the last sitting, and the necessary arrangements were made for prosecuting the same at Hartford, on the 17th inst. You are aware that when we were released from Prison, they paid all our expences in Jail, and told us we were at Liberty, and that the Suit was withdrawn. We had no idea that they could have renewed the Prosecution; however it was done on the 31st of July, 1834. Wm. Taylor, Edward Gorman, and Thomas Norton, were summoned to appear before the Hartford County Court which met on the second Tuesday of August, to answer to the charge of Combination, Conspiracy, Confederacy, &c. &c., damages laid against us at Fifteen Thousand Dollars. We made our preparations for the Trial, and it commenced on the 21st in the forenoon, and was decided on the 28th about the same time; so that we had a full week of it; and it was decided in our favor. The Jury were not absent above 30 minutes, when they came in with a verdict in favor of the defendants, the plaintiffs to pay cost. About fifty witnesses were examined, and a good many more present that were not called upon.

It is the first case of the kind that was ever tried in Connecticut, and I hope you will agree with me that it is decided in the best way possible for the cause of Workingmen.

So far, all is well; but we now ask whether those men cannot in their turn prosecute their persecutors for *false imprisonment?* If the laws of Connecticut will allow this, as common sense tells us they ought to, we advise them by all means to make an example of them. They have achieved a triumph in defeating ends of the aristocrats, but they ought to be compensated for the injuries they received.

A letter from Cincinnati, published in the New-York Working Man's Advocate, expresses a strong suspicion that Col. Richard M. Johnson is in favor of a National Bank, and proposes Colonel Thomas H. Benton as the Working Men's candidate for the Presidency, if such should prove to be the fact.

Phil. Times.

Since the publication of the letter above alluded to, we have been fully satisfied that Colonel Johnson is decidedly opposed to *all* Banks, and we believe he is as much opposed to the land and other monopolies. It is only necessary, we think, that the farmers, mechanics, and other working Men throughout the country should be well informed on the subject of Col. Johnson's political opinions, to induce the great body of them to support him for the next Presidency.

A GREAT HAUL.—Alderman Ferris and Assistant Alderman Ballagh, leading a posse of officers, made a descent upon the Five Points yesterday afternoon, and took captive *seventeen* of the most abandoned and loathsome prostitutes and vagrants, of all colors and ages, infesting that haunt of infamy. About one half were taken from a building, corner of Anthony and Little Water street, which is rented out by the single room to thoose miserable devils, at the enormous prices of three, two, and one dollar each, by one Robert Johnson, he hiring the upper part of the building at $500 per year, and realizing about $1000. The names of the *prizes*, with their final destinations, are as follows:

Susan Ann Pierson, mulatto, penitentiary 6 mo's.
Elizabeth Freeman, black, do. do.
Sarah Ann Johnson, do. do. do.
Eliza Redmond, do. terminated a 6 months' confinement in the penitentiary two weeks since, remanded for the same length of time.
Charity Brown, do. promised to leave the city and discharged.
Catharine Fields, do. penitentiary 3 months.
Mary Ross, do. sent to Bridewell.
Calharine M'Guire, white, sent to Bridewell.
Jane Price, do. penitentiary 60 days.
Catharine Simpson, do. 3 days out of prison, penitentiary 60 days.
Lydia Drew, do. discharged.
Jane Robinson, do. sister to Drew, discharged.
Mary Dubois, do. discharged.
Esther Elston, do. penitentiary 60 days.
Elizabeth Davis, do. out of prison last Monday, penitentiary 6 months.
Maurice Hacket, a young, ragged, and dirty vagrant, brought in with the foregoing, penitentiary 6 months.

DESERTION AND ROBBERY.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday noon last, an officer attatched to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, applyed to George Anderson, city marshal, for the apprehension of two deserters from the Yard, named *Samuel Anderson* and *Reuben C. Green*, who on Saturday last knocked down a man named Colwell, who was at work in the armory with them, beat him outrageously, and robbed his drawer of $160, the savings from 15 years hard labor at the establishment. Whilst they were yet beating Colwell, another person in the service entered the armory, on whom they enjoined silence respecting what he had witnessed, threatening him with death if he divulged it. Having threatened the same to their victim, they decamped, and made for this city. At 2 o'clock, Mr. Anderson had them both in custody, and took them over to Brooklyn. At the request of Capt. Mix, Mr. Anderson proceeded to search the prisoners; and the first thing he hauled from the pockets of Anderson was a watch which had been stolen from his accomplice Green the day previous! None of the money stolen from Colwell's drawer was found on the prisoners; and it is very doubtful whether the poor but honest and hard working sufferer will ever recover a particle of it.

MORE KIKCS THAN COPPERS.—*Dudley Selden* gets it on all sides, and between Webb of the *Courier*, and King of the *American*, and Noah of the *little frigate*, and Dwight of the *Hartford Convention*—we doubt whether, a month hence, more than the two first letters of his name will be found among the memoranda of the living.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The Warrenton Reporter gives the following as the result of the recent elections for members of the Legislature in the State: Jackson 110; Coalition 55; Doubtful 37.

To the Editor of The Working Man's Advocate.

SIR—It was my good luck a day or two ago to meet with the accompanying Bill, entitled "G H against Paper," containing the substance of the admirable speech of Mr. Benton, in the Senate, on the presentation of the Report of the Secretary of Treasury, on the 16th June last; and as it is always gratifying to have our friends participate in our pleasure or satisfaction, I hand it to you for your inspection, and discretional insertion in "The Man" and "Working Man's Advocate." I believe you have given in your valuable columns a report of this memorable effort of patriotism of Mr. Benton's, as well as his statement of the superior nature, qualities, and effects, of metallic or real money, to a paper currency, but I do not recollect whether you gave this gladdening exposition of the really prosperous, and increasingly prosperous state of our country, which seems destined, by a good providence, to hold up a bright mirror of reform to the time-worn and decaying institutions of Europe, its present connected and complete form together with the "Qualities of the Gold Currency." We should, as American Democratic Republicans, consistently advocate every thing that is equal and reciprocal in our republican institutions, and in the measures of that general government which was framed in a glowing spirit of beneficence and of impartial good-will to mankind. Let us, then, gradually, but steadily, and firmly, put down, and emancipate ourselves, from the old system of granting or participating in any exclusive privileges whatever, they being necessarily opposed to the general prosperity, and that golden maxim, which must constitute the end and aim of all good government, namely, "the greatest good to the greatest number." If Democratic Republicanism be good and wholesome, let us have it without alloy; without infringement. The whole operation and sinuous process of banking are opposed to the vigor and health of the community at large. Banking has an exciting, a depressing, and a decidedly disuniting tendency. It is as baneful in its results, as it is unjust in its principle. "What is morally wrong, cannot be politically right," as was declared by that great statesman Charles James Fox; and there is the strictest moral or social wrong in raising select companies of already opulent men, into indefinite power and influence, by granting them a licence to fabricate and circulate a paper-promise currency, which, at the same time that it costs them comparatively nothing, enables them to become possessed of property of every description, and makes them the arbiters of the prices of all the necessaries of life, which are by the means of a redundant fictitious capital raised as high as speculation can carry them, and this at the expense of the great majority, or working portion of the community. The "Qualities of a Gold Currency," so ably drawn out by Mr. Benton, should be attentively considered by every reflecting man in our happy Union, and instilled into the mind of the youth of the republic, that they may hereafter complete the destruction of a system, originating in misrule, extravagance, and injustice; if peradventure it be not extinguished in our day. There can be no surer maxim than that the supreme government is alone competent to make and issue money. All other sources are unjust, impolitic, and insecure. Money, as the medium of exchange, should always be of intrinsic value. Intrinsic value is essential to the idea of money, considered as the representative of property. That which has no intrinsic value cannot represent that which has. A paper-promise currency is but the pale, doubtful, and shadowy substitute for money, which too often, by reason of the want of substance, eludes the grasp and vanishes into air.

The individual who may have caused this luminous and patriotic effusion of Mr. Benton (which is indeed "worthy a place on the walls of our homes") to be thus disseminated in the community, has done no small service to the progress of right opinions on the subject of the currency, and of the real and advancing prosperity and happiness of our country, the great mass of whose intelligent and industrious citizens, need only to be convinced of right principles to adhere to them with a steady and genuine devotion to their country's welfare; assured that this can be consummated only on the benign and extensive principle of equal justice to all.

It is not too much to add, that the patriotic name of Benton will be transmitted to posterity with delight by future historians, in company with those of the venerable and inflexible Jackson, the gallant Colonel Johnson, and others, as the worthy coadjutors of the great fathers of our republic, in the cause of human freedom and happiness.

I am, Sir, yours with respect,
REGULUS.

TRADES UNION.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.

MR. EDITOR—I cannot conceive of any thing that is more likely to raise the working classes into intelligence & respectability than the Union of Trades, and unless they are united they can accomplish nothing. Every effort they might make to raise would probably tend to degrade them lower, therefore, Mechanics, remain *united*, remain solid and firm, willing to aid each other in the attainment of those rights which belong to you, that you may not be oppressed and ground to the dust by the avaricious or browbeaten by the aristocrats. You have not duly appreciate your strength, or else you would have been active ere this. Be not deceived; you form, united, the greatest body of men in these States, then, when you are united firmly, you know your strength; use it judiciously, be not led astray by some scheming politician, in or out of the Union; have none among you that is not a working man, a working man in reality, that you may remain safe from the insidious plots of the politician.

A SEMINARIAN.

(From the Patriot and Shield—Extra.)

NEW LISBON, O. Aug. 31.

To the readers of the Patriot and Shield.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

I am compelled to address you this day under painful and unhappy feelings. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, some *fiend of hell set fire* to my printing office, which consumed it with all of its contents. The press, type, stands, racks, gallies, &c. were subjects of the devouring flames. The losses are shared between H Endly & Co. who occupied one room of the building, Dr. G. M'Cook, owner of the building, and myself, which fall heaviest upon me. My loss is not short of *One Thousand Dollars*. My books, except the one in which the subscribers names were registered, were by mere chance saved.

The course pursued towards me, ever since my location here, by desparate villains and aspiring politicians, has been that of the most malicious, inveterate and vicious kind.—It will be born in mind, that I stated last fall, in substance, that a combination had been entered into, as I had been informed, and as I believe, correctly, by the leading anti-masons, previous to my arrival here, to destroy my prospects and put down the Democratic press—as on that event depended the salvation of their party and their political preferment. Yet I had no idea that any person or persons could have a location in this community, who were base enough to steal, assassin like, in the silent stillness of the night and fire the property that had required industry, labor, and toil to accumulate. Yet strange as it may seem, it is no less the fact. By whom this deed of "*darkness*" was perpetrated, I pretend not to say—I cannot, as yet, fix suspicion, in my own mind, upon any *particular* individual. As to its being the work of an incendiary, is beyond all doubt; from the fact that no fire being in any part of the building for days—no candle or any thing that could have communicated the fire by accident—and the office being closed and the doors locked before dark. This is not all—yesterday there was an anti-masonic meeting in this place, which created much excitement on the part of the anties, and in the evening one of the members remarked to me, though I did not attend the meeting that if I knew my own welfare and interest I would not say a word against the anti-masonic ticket just then formed Yet I thought no hing of this: I feared nothing on the part of my person, and had no thought, as I am not a mason, that their malignity would extend further than political matters. I would here remark, that I had thought, and still think that there does not exist on earth a *human* being, who ever was, or is, an enemy, or harbored the least resentment towards me, arising from any private dealings or *social relations*—none but that which has arisen from political grounds:—such and such alone are the sources of my offending and offence.

Had it been a dispensation of Providence or by accident I would have borne it without a murmur; but to be burned out of business, is extremely galling to the feelings, under which it is not easy to indite an article in proper language. Therefore, I will close with the mere remark, that I believe New Lisbon has the disgrace of being the first place in America, of an attack upon the *Press* by the work of an incendiary.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
JOSEPH CABLE.

P. S. If it should be in my power to re-establish the Patriot and Shield, it shall be done, and I hope my subscribers will hold themselves in readiness to continue their patronage, which is now more extensive than that given to any other paper in the State North of Columbus. But if it be not in my power, I tender my heartfelt thanks to my patrons; and to those who have put forth a willing hand, I say,—years must pass—events roll by—and memory desert its seat, ere I can forget the link that binds us; and in whatever land or situation I may be placed, my thoughts will fondly return—and will hover around the recollection of those who gave birth to the principles which I have ever been proud to acknowledge. Those who are in arrears will remember me.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for such information as will lead to the detection of the incendiary.

OLD FEDERALISM ALIAS WIGISM.

(From the Maine Democrat.)

Ain "epidemic mischief"—Fisher Ames.

In these days of Federal boldness when the OLD DONS of the party are brushing up their politics, and are simple enough to believe that Federalism is becoming popular, it may not be amiss to look at it, *as it was.*—"Can an Æthiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" A Federal paper called the "Spectator," formerly published in New York, in speaking of the early situation of the country and its first settlers, used the following language. "The moment, I must again observe, was all important. The fate of unborn millions depended on the system or policy they were about to adopt. Unhappily for their posterity and the world, their minds seem to have been absorbed in their own miseries. All *necessary regulations* and DISTINCTIONS IN SOCIETY, without which no nation can long preserve its independence, were generally neglected or rejected as encroachments upon their individual freedom. The PRIDE OF BIRTH was entirely broken down, and the vicious conduct of one or more branches of a family, conferred no disgrace upon the other members. Thus the *greatest incentive* to domestic virtue and moral obligations was cut up by the roots; and the PERNICIOUS MAXIM *that all men are born free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, &c.*, may be confidently asserted to have had its origin in the establishment of its principle." "They therefore *married promiscuously*, without regard to BIRTH, EDUCATION, or PROPERTY, and brought up their children in such a manner as to be useful to themselves. Accordingly one was made a CARPENTER, another a BLACKSMITH, a third a TAILOR, and a fourth a SHOE MAKER, to the utter exclusion of letters, and a JUST SPIRIT OF SUBORDINATION." "From this statement the intelligent foreigner will readily perceive that in this country it is NO DISGRACE to have exercised a MECHANICAL PROFESSION, as many persons of this cast have risen to the highest places in the government."

In the writings of Fisher Ames, who was the principal leader among the Massachusetts federalists, we find the following. "The immortal spirit of the wood nymph LIBERTY, dwells ONLY in the BRITISH OAK." And again, "is there in human affairs an occasion of profligacy more shameless or more contagious than a GENERAL ELECTION? Every spring gives birth, and gives wings to this EPIDEMIC MISCHIEF." Speaking of our Republic he says, "It was therefore manifestly founded on a MISTAKE, on the supposed existence of sufficient *political virtue*, and on the permanence and authority of *public morals*."

Here we see what Federalism was. Now place these things along side of what the federalists are every day uttering, and of what we see daily in their papers, and every one will judge for himself how far *modern* and *ancient* federalism differ.

Henry Clay justifies Biddle in not wanting to take a seat at the same board with the government Bank Directors, because they were not GENTLEMEN. The Boston Courier talks about the "HUGE PAWS" of the "FARMERS," and represents them as unfit to be *members of the legislature*. Jefferson's administration, Buckingham denounces as the "PRIMAL CURSE of the Country." The Keene Sentinel, a federal paper in N. H. says, "It has been said that *Jacksonism* is but a revival of *Jeffersonianism. We believe every word of this*, only the administration of one is more *theoretical*, and the other more *practical*." The federal papers are every where denouncing the Jackson party as the "*rabble*," as "ignorant," wanting in "virtue," &c. &c. One federal editor in Boston says that "half the people in Maine have not yet learned to *read correctly*."

But it is unnecessary to run the parallel further—"he who runs may read and understand."

COBBETT'S WRITINGS.—If all the articles which have been published as "Extracts" from various parts of the works of Cobbett are true, they must partake of the Camelion species, for we have seen what has been stated to be the same "Extract" assume a dozen different colors. There is this difference between the reputed "Extracts" from Cobbett and the *changeling* we have mentioned—the former receive their hue from the guilty designs of those who misstate them—the latter is natural and unavoidable. Cobbett declared in his place in the British Parliament a year or two since, during the debate on the Jews' Disabilities Bill, that the articles read by Mr. Stanley, with a view of proving his (Cobbett's) inconsistency, and purporting to be "Extracts" from his works, were not such, and he unhesitatingly accused Mr. Stanley of gross and premeditated falsehood in declaring them to be so. We see that our neighbor of the Star is now giving "Extracts," with a view of injuring Cobbett, said to be from the same writings, and we presume with about the same degree of truth as the rest. Cobbett's sin, in the present instance, has been an expression of his admiration for the conduct of our Chief Magistrate in relation to the dangerous and unconstitutional power of the Bank. Cobbett, in the latter respect, at least, is right, and the enemies of our government know him to be so, but they consider no means too infamous to be used by them provided they tend towards their darling object, viz. the prostration of the United States government and the recharter and complete success of the mammoth concern by which they are employed.—*Times.*

GOUGE'S BOOK ON AMERICAN BANKING.—A correspondent thinks it might be of service to the cause which this journal advocates—the great and important cause of reform in our wretched, unsafe, unjust, and oppressive paper money system—to suggest to country merchants, now in the city, and who feel a common interest in the support of republican principles, to supply themselves with a few copies of Gouge's "Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States." The work could not fail to engage the attention of the farmers, if it were once placed in their hands, and a perusal of it would make them fully aware of the fraudulent, unequal and burdensome nature of that system of banking which exists in this country, and which either must be speedily reformed, or it will become too deeply rooted and too widely spread to be overthrown "If Gouge's book," says our correspondent, "were carried into the interior, and there sold to our unsuspecting farmers, there would soon be but one opinion on the subject of a constitutional currency."—*Evening Post.*

It will be remembered that a short time ago a wharf at the north end of the city, occupied by Griggs and Liscom, sunk with about 600 tons of coal. The depth of water at the spot, at the low tide, is about 18 feet. While passing that way yesterday we observed workmen busily engaged in fishing up the coal by means of a scow, diving bell and hods. The modus operandi is this—two men descend in the diving bell, carrying down the hods, which when filled are hoisted by a windlass into the scow. They recover in this way about 20 tons a day, at an expense of a dollar and a half per ton.—*Boston Atlas.*

TELESCOPES.—Mr. Amasa Holcomb, of Southwick, has been engaged several years in the construction of Telescopes. He is a self-taught man, and has at length brought his instruments to a high degre of perfection. His best instruments have been examined by a committe of scientific men in Philadelphia, and by the Professors of some of our New England Colleges, and pronounced equal, and on many accounts superior, to any that have been imported. Mr. H. does probably what no man has ever done, casts and grinds his mirrors and lenses, makes the tubes, and founds and fits all the mountings and finishings. He affords the intstruments at about one-fourth the price of the foreign ones. Mr. H. is deserving the praise of his countrymen, and we hope he will find a ready sale for all the Telescopes he can make.—*Westfield (Mass.) Journal.*

CHOLERA.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

September 10—12 o'clock at noon.

In the city practice generally, - - -	20 deaths
Duane street Hospital, - - -	7
Greenwich Hospital, - - - -	1
Bellevue, do. - - - -	2
Total deaths, - - - - -	30

MR. GOUGE'S WORK.

"A correspondent asks of us where Gouge's History of Banking may be purchased, he having made inquiries at several bookstores without being able to obtain it. There is a large and increasing demand for this work, and the market should be well supplied with it."

In reply to the foregoing paragraph, which appears in the Times of this morning, we are requested to state, that a supply of the excellent work in question will be immediately procured by Collins and Hannay from the publisher in Philadelphia. The book is also for sale at the office of the MAN. We are pleased to give this information, inasmuch as we cordially desire to see Mr. Gouge's work extensively read in this country; believing that it is calculated to do immense good, in enlightening people as to the true nature and operation of our Banking system.—*Eve. Post.*

☞ We sent for fifty copies of Mr. Gouge's Book as soon as we had read it, immediately after its publication, and have kept it for sale ever since. We have disposed of nearly 150 copies, and hereby request Mr. Gouge to forward us 50 more. If every bookseller in the United States had disposed of as many, there would not be a Rag Money Mill in existence in the United States at the end of ten years from this time, but we are sorry to learn that no one else has circulated as many of the work as we have.

VILLAINY.—In our paper of Monday was an account of a police case, in which a boy named Byrnes, (erroneously printed Barns,) was charged by one Leonard B. Lovejoy, with robbing him of $76, and Hubbell & Porter of Norwalk of $25. The boy was lodged in Bridewell on a warrant obtained by Lovejoy, but the latter returned to Norwalk without appearing against him, and was there arrested himself, Hubbell & Porter having ascertained that he and not Byrnes was the thief. Byrnes was liberated as soon as it was ascertained that Lovejoy had gone, and Lovejoy now awaits his trial in prison. There is little doubt that he made the charge against the boy in order to screen his villainy.

MR. BURDEN, the patentee of the new steamboat.—The Albany Daily Advertiser says "Mr. Burden is not a native of America, but was born in the neighborhood of Stirling, which place he left in 1819. His reason for leaving his native country, to use his words, was, that "he could not brook the idea of a numerous, industrious, and healthy family laboring continually, and making nothing of it but a bare subsistence, and the whole proceeds of their labor going into the pockets of the laird." Mr. Burden visited Scotland in 1826, where he sold the patent of an invention for making nails. He was brought up in the farming line, and when he crossed the Atlantic was master of neither money nor a trade.

"AND THAT HOUSE FELL."—A small two story building in Chambers street, next the south east corner of that street and City Hall Place, tumbled to the ground yesterday about 3 o'clock P. M. In excavating a cellar for a large building on the adjoining corner, the foundation of the fallen building became undermined, and losing its support, the fallen house crumbled to ruins. Fortunately those in the house at the time, and the laborers in the cellar, became aware of their danger before it was too late, and effected a precipitate retreat. The only damage sustained by any body is the loss of the building.

UNEXPECTED RECOVERY.—A black fellow named Henry Scott, cook of the Richmond Trader "Effort," was yesterday arrested and committed to Bridewell on a charge of stealing a coat from the chest of the Captain of the Effort in August last. Yesterday morning two watches were stolen from on board the same schooner; and the Captain, suspecting they were stolen by his former cook, went to his lodgings, where he found deposited, *not* the watches he was in search of, but the coat stolen a month ago!

☞ We cannot well imagine a broader farce than that daily enacted by our "Board of *Health*." They obtain daily from the City Inspector the number of *interments* from cholera, and they request the physicians to report the number of *deaths;* and though they know the latter to be inaccurate and the former to be correct, they report what they know to be incorrect and conceal the truth!!!

☞ A letter from Savannah, of the 3d inst. says—"There is some rumor of cholera, not without foundation too. Twelve or fifteen cases up the river, at the plantation once owned by Mr. Reid, 9 or 10 miles from Savannah—one or two, perhaps here, all among blacks.—There is no alarm yet, but as soon as a few fatal attacks occur among the whites, it will cause much excitement."

A gentleman named Gardener Wheelright, had his pocket book cut from his coat pocket at an auction store in Broadway, on Tuesday last. Amongst other important papers stolen in the book, were a $10 bill of the Union Bank at New Orleans, $6 in other bills, several bills of lading belonging to the schooner North Branch, a freight list of cargo, and sundry other papers.

"BOCK AGEN."—But a few weeks ago, and, according to the Torywigs, the question of the Bank was not before the people, but now, according to a correspondent of the American—the issue is "between executive usurpation and the chartered rights of the bank." So after all their turnings and shiftings they come out at the same hole by which they entered.

☞ The Times and the Mercantile are at war about various questions of political economy. The way in which "Solon" gets used up is amusing. The Times has an easy job of it.

☞ The Commercial recommends the Times to borrow the sign of a respectable laundress up town, "MANGLING *done here*," and the Times reciprocates by recommending its "respectable sixpenny" cotemporary to affix over the door of its office, "*All ksind of twisting and turning done here.*"

MORTALITY.—We have already mentioned the sweeping mortality among the Italian Opera Company at Havana. We have now an instance of the still more effectual doings of the yellow fever in that fatal city.

Captain Trathen left this city, via New York, a few months since, with *nine* persons, the officers and crew of a steamboat destined to ply betwixt Havana and Matanzas. Capt. T. visited us yesterday, and informed us that he only was left of the whole company, (ten) that belonged to the boat. The yellow fever had taken them off with a most appalling rapidity. The last who suffered was Mr. Joaquim Jose Rodrigues, the Captain's assistant. Mr. Rodrigues was well known in this city, and Captain T. requests us to add, that though the deceased had resided only a short time in Havana, he had conciliated the friendship of a large circle of respectable individuals, who bore testimony to his worth and their esteem of one so suddenly cut down in the midst of prosperity, add at the dawning prospect of future usefulness and ease.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.*

MECHANICS' CONVENTION.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following Address and Resolutions were adopted by the Convention of Mechanics recently held at Utica.

The Convention of Delegates, from the several counties of the State of New York, assembled at Utica, on the 20th day of August, 1834, has candidly, deliberately, and extensively examined the present State Prison system of this State, and submit the following as the result of their investigation:

The system of employing the convicts in our prisons at mechanical branches, (as at present pursued in this and several other States,) does not accomplish either of the objects had in view by those who established and approved of our criminal code. Laws were established for the punishment and prevention of crime, and the reformation of the criminal; when, therefore, the property of individuals has been plundered—when the incendiary has fired the building of his neighbor—when the seducer and the ravisher have committed crimes disgraceful and disgusting to human nature—and when the ruffian has deprived his fellow-being of life—justice demands that the punishment of persons committing such offences should be commensurate with their crimes. The safety and happiness of the community require that the punishment should be of such a nature as to deter released criminals, and others, from committing crime. Does the present prison system of this State accomplish either of those objects? We answer, No! and will now endeavor to prove, by reason, and the testimony of competent witnesses, that the present system does not inflict sufficient punishment—has but little tendency to prevent crime or reform criminals—that it imposes an unjust and pernicious tax on mechanics, and is degrading to their character.

1. The present Prison System of this State does not inflict sufficient punishment for crime. Imagine a case, (and there are many such,) of a man whose debauchery and crime have enfeebled his body, impaired his constitution, and prostrated the faculties of his mind, until he is unfit for business, and therefore prepared to drink the dregs of the intoxicating cup, and to commit depredations upon his honest neighbor. In this stage of his existence, the emaciated, loathsome, and guilty wretch is apprehended, committed, convicted of crime, and sent to the State Prison to be punished. Now, fellow citizens, prepare yourselves for the melancholy, heart-rending tale of the punishment of this being, who has for a series of years stifled the convictions of conscience, and grossly violated the laws of his God and his country. Thus is he punished:—Arrived at prison, a physician attends him—medicine is administered—he is furnished with wholesome food and comfortable clothing—by degrees he recovers—he learns a trade—(perhaps he is released before the term for which he was sentenced has expired,) and comes out of prison a sound man. Now we ask, during what portion of the time he was imprisoned was he punished? Did the physician punish him by restoring him to health? Was wholesome food and comfortable clothing, (without any society on his part to procure them,) a punishment to him? If so, would to heaven every honest mechanic might be punished! then they would have (what they cannot always procure by honest industry) a physician when there is need—food and clothing at all times. Talk of punishment! Look at the poor, honest, but unfortunate debtor in prison; contrast his situation with that of the convict in your state prisons, and you will, you must admit, that the situation of the debtor is far less comfortable than that of the criminal. It may be said that an extraordinary case has been cited. We reply—select any case you please, and you cannot make it appear that the system is what it should be—that it is what it pretends to be. No! "From a mistaken philanthropy, the system of our prison discipline has been so mellowed down, that our prisons ought to be now considered as asylums for the unfortunate rather than places of punishment for the guilty; and it may be fairly presumed, that, in many cases, their inmates enjoy what they never did before—a comfortable home; and instances have not been wanting, in which those whose term of service had expired, have committed new crimes for the express purpose of being able to return to these homes." And it may be safely asserted, that the situation of criminals in our State Prisons is no worse than that of persons barely suspected of crime, or the inmates of our county poor houses, whose only crime may be poverty and disease. We conclude our remarks on the punishment inflicted, with a quotation from the Report of the Hon. Charles Humphrey, made to the Assembly of this State at its last session. "It is worthy of observation," says Mr. Humphrey, "that in many instances, both in the old world and in the new, the criminal codes have been gradually assuming a character less sanguinary, and less severe. The latter observation is undoubtedly applicable to this State; and it is a serious matter of inquiry with some of our most enlightened citizens whether the indulgence of a supposed feeling of humanity, on the part of many, has not degenerated into a morbid sensibility, that would consult the interest and well being of the criminal, at the expense of the community against whose rights he has offended. The idea of coupling rewards and immunities with punishment has in some instances, found its way into our statute books. It is, in the estimation of your committee, of a doubtful policy. It is questionable whether every indulgence to a convict, beyond a mere wholesome supply of his natural wants, is not detracting so much from the efficacy of his punishment."

2. The present system has but little tendency to prevent crime, or reform criminals. It is a well known fact, that the prisoners lay plans (nor can they be prevented, while suffered to work together,) and make arrangements for future depredations; they can at times converse together; they can, and do, give the significant look, the informing nod, the knowledge-conveying wink, the assenting bow; and instances are not wanting to prove, that many agreements made in prisons have resulted in loss of property to honest men, after the prisoners have been released. The records of every criminal court in our state show that crime is increasing; and that many persons are sentenced to our state prisons who have been inmates of the same prison before; some of them two, or three, and others of them even four times. Talk of reform! Hear what the Honorable Richard Riker, Recorder of the city of New York, has said on this subject: "There are not more than *two*, out of an *hundred*, of well attested instances of reform. At every Court of the General and Special Sessions held in our city, with few exceptions, several old offenders, who have been before sent to our penitentiary, or state prison, or to the state prison of some other state, are again tried and convicted."

Mr. Humphrey, in his Report, says, "The fact may be alluded to, that most of our state prison convicts are originally dishonest and unprincipled men, destitute of a sense of moral rectitude; and that therefore in many, if not most instances, discharged prisoners, even if not compelled by necessity, will from choice resume their practices of depredating upon society. This fact is abundantly proved by the vast number of instances in which these men are found, a second, and even a third time, the tenants of the same, or of some other prison."

3. The present system imposes an unjust an enormous tax upon mechanics, and is degrading to their character. It is said that none of the citizens of the State are taxed for the support of prisoners: "The prisons support themselves." It is true, that mechanics are not called on to pay money to defray the expenses of the prisons; but articles manufactured in the prisons are sold in almost every city, town and village,, in the State, at prices from 40 to 60 per cent. below what the honest mechanic, who supports himself and family, can affort them for; and the consequence is, that hundreds of mechanics are thrown out of employ, and, in many cases, their families are reduced to beggary. This is no picture of the imagination. No! it is a melancholy solemn fact. The State government, to which we look for, which we have a right to expect, and whose duty it is, to afford, protection to the interest of the virtuous and industrious mechanic: that government, which, had it acted justly, would have acted according to the truly republican maxim—"for the greatest good to the greatest number,"—either from mistaken views of economy, an unwillingness to suspend the operation of a favorite theory, or want of that information which experience and observation have now furnished rather than intentional injustice, has compelled the mechanics of the State to bear all the burden of State prison expenses, and to suffer the loss of the many thousands of dollars which now go into the pockets of the hordes of State prison contractors, agents, and sub-agents. Shall we be impudently told, that the power which should protect us has a right to destroy us?—that is just to impose on mechanics a prison system calculated to drive them to desperation, crime, and beggary, to exonorate the people from equal taxation and to preserve untouched the public treasury? But, fellow-mechanics, you not only suffer in a pecuniary point of view: your character is degraded. Many branches of mechanical business being carried on in the prisons, the moment a journeyman offers himself for work in a place where he is known, he is subjected to "humiliating and degrading inquiries and comparisons," and "to scrutiny which an honorable man could not expect patiently to endure." Here again we refer the reader of Mr. Humphrey, in which he says, "If (the prison system) does not actually break up the establishment of the citizen, it compels him to labor for a bare subsistence; and it is not to be wondered at, if blighted prospects and disappointed hopes have, in the end, a deleterious effect upon the habits and morals of a discouraged and desponding man." Again, "State prison convicts are in most instances, men destitute of capital; if, therefore, they attempt to pursue without, the trade they have acquired within the prison walls, it must be in the capacity of journeymen; and they must, consequently, if employed at all, labor side by side with honest and respectable mechanics. When honest men associate with rogues, the very connection reduces the character of the former down to the standard of the latter; it can never have the effect of raising the reputation of the rogue to that of the honest man, in the estimation of the world. Suppose a respectable farmer or other citizen should send his son to some mechanic to learn a trade, and on visiting him at his workshop should find him seated by the side of a discharged convict: might he not justly complain? Would an honorable minded man, under any circumstances, consent that his son should be subjected to the contaminating influence of such an association? His faith in the reformation scheme must be strong indeed, who would hazard the morals of his son in such company."

The contempt and degradation necessary and consequent on a competition between our virtuous citizens and condemned criminals, is a subject we would fain have passed in silence; but it is the most disgusting feature of the system. If asked, what remedy we propose for the evils we complain of, we might answer, that the evil once fully admitted, the collective wisdom of our statesmen will easily provide that remedy, without resorting again to any of those sanguinary modes of punishment which the penitentiary system was intended to supersede. Solitary confinement, for a shorter period of time than the usual term of imprisonment with an entire abandonment of the practice of pardoning or reprieving, is the plan which seems, in our opinion, the best calculated to produce the desired effect. Or, if the labor system must be continued, which we by no means desire, the convicts may be employed in the construction of roads, canals, or other public works, which, while they contribute to the general benefit of the whole community, will not operate as an unjust and unequal tax upon a part. But we will not attempt an elaborate view of this part of the subject; the necessary limits of this address precludes the possibility of doing more than thus briefly to allude to some of the most prominent and feasible plans which have been proposed.

Fellow Mechanics of the State of New York, we call on you as men, as citizens, and as mechanics, to assert, demand, and maintain your rights. Too long have your usefulness and influence in society been neglected; too long have you suffered under the present unjust, injurious, and blighting prison system. Arise, therefore, in your might, and, through the ballot boxes, speak a language not to be misunderstood. Select men who, to whatever political party they may belong, will use their best exertions to destroy this Hydra of Iniquity; men, who, while they provide for the punishment and reformation of criminals, will at the same time guard and secure the rights of the honest and industrious citizen. We are not unreasonable in our demands: we ask only for justice; and we are satisfied that, when the evils that result from this system, and of which we complain, are known, all classes of society will see and admit the justness of our claim, and we shall obtain redress.

We also call especially upon the agricultural part of the community, to step forward and aid us in remedying this evil. They are alike interested with us in sustaining industrious mechanics of the country, who compose, with the farmers, the bone and sinew of the community. They are alike dependent upon the mechanic, as the mechanic upon the farmer. If, therefore, the mechanics are prostrated by this, to them, ruinous course of measures, will not the farmers be prostrated also? If the mechanics are driven to agricultural pursuits, is it not easy to perceive that the loss which will be sustained by the farmer, in the reduced price of his produce, and the diminished value of his real estate, wille exceed, by an hundred fold, the paltry sum which he may save in the price of articles manufactured by state prison convicts? Is it not, therefore, we again repeat, as much for the interest of the farmer, as of the mechanic, that all improper interference with regular business should be avoided? We think it is; and with this belief, we confidently call upon every farmer to aid us in electing such men as will protect our rights and their rights. To our fellow citizens of other professions we would appeal in the language of the Hon. N. B. Morse, judge of the Criminal Court in Kings county, who says:

"The rule, 'that we should do unto others as we would that others should do unto us,' is one of the soundest morality; and the oftener it shall be inculcated, and the more it shall be acted upon, the more elevated and honorable will be the tone of public sentiment.

With this rule of moral honesty before them, let the question be put to men of wealth, ease, and affluence, whether they would like to have the State prison turned into a school, where the convicts should be taught the elegant accomplishments of fashionable life, that, on his return to society, he may be qualified to mingle in the drawing room with their sons and their daughters, and perchance to improve his condition by marriage with an heiress of their fortune.

Let the man of wealth say, whether he would be willing to receive the convict as the dancing master for his sons or his daughters? Let him say, even, whether he would receive him as his cook or his coachman, however well he may have learned these ornamental or useful arts in the State prison.

Let the lawyer, the divine, or the physician, say whether accomplished lecturers in the learned professions ought to be procured from the prison to supply the world from such a seminary with the men who are to watch over the rights and property of men—to enlighten the morals, and prepare their souls for a better world—or who are to remove the physical maladies of our nature?

Let the merchant say whether the convicts should be taught bookkeeping, and the various other branches which are to fit them for the counting room or the counter, to be sent back for employment to the mercantile community; whether he would like to trust his keys, his books, or his goods to such men; whether he would consider the educated convict as a suitable companion for his sons

int of view: your character is degraded. Many anches of mechanical business being carried in the prisons, the moment a journeyman ers himself for work in a place where he is not own, he is subjected to "humiliating and de. ading inquiries and comparisons," and "to scru. y which an honorable man could not expect pa. ently to endure." Here again we refer the able port of Mr. Humphrey, in which he says, "If it e prison system) does not actually break up the tablishment of the citizen, it compels him to la. r for a bare subsistence; and it is not to be wan. red at, if blighted prospects and disappointed opes have, in the end, a deleterious effect upon the abits and morals of a discouraged and desponding an." Again, "State prison convicts are in most stances, men destitute of capital; if, there. re, they attempt to pursue without, the trade ey have acquired within the prison walls, it must in the capacity of journeymen; and they must, onsequently, if employed at all, labor side by side ith honest and respectable mechanics. When onest men associate with rogues, the very connec. on reduces the character of the former down to the andard of the latter; it can never have the effect raising the reputation of the rogue to that of the onest man, in the estimation of the world. Sup. ose a respectable farmer or other citizen should nd his son to some mechanic to learn a trade, and visiting him at his workshop should find him ated by the side of a discharged convict: might e not justly complain? Would an honorable mind. l man, under any circumstances, consent that his on should be subjected to the contaminating influ- nce of such an association? His faith in the re- ormation scheme must be st ong indeed, who would azard the morals of his son in such company."

The contempt and degradation necessary and con. equent on a competition between our virtuous citi. ens and condemned criminals, is a subject we would ain have passed in silence; but it is the most dis. usting feature of the system. If asked, what remedy e propose for the evils we complain of, we might nswer, that the evil once fully admitted, the col. ective wisdom of our statesmen will easily provide hat remedy, without resorting again to any of those anguinary modes of punishment which the peni. entiary system was intended to supersede. Soli. ary confinement, for a shorter period of time than he usual term of imprisonment with an entire aban. donment of the practice of pardoning or reprieving, s the plan which seems, in our opinion, the best alculated to produce the desired effect. Or, if the abor system must be continued, which we by no neans desire, the convicts may be employed in the onstruction of roads, canals, or other public works, which, while they contribute to the general benefit of the whole community, will not operate as an un. ust and unequal tax upon a part. But we will not attempt an elaborate view of this part of the subject; he necessary limits of this address precludes the possibility of [illegible] more than thus briefly to allude o some of the most prominent and feasible plans which have been proposed.

Fellow Mechanics of the State of New York, we call on you as men, as citizens, and as mechanics, to assert, demand, and maintain your rights. Too long have your usefulness and influence in society been neglected; too long have you suffered under the present unjust, injurious, and blighting prison system. Arise, therefore, in your might, and, through the ballot boxes, speak a language not to be misunderstood. Select men who, to whatever political party they may belong, will use their best exertions to destroy this Hydra of Iniquity; men, who, while they provide for the punishment and reformation of criminals, will at the same time guard and secure the rights of the honest and industrious citizen. We are not unreasonable in our demands; we ask only for justice; and we are satisfied that, when the evils that result from this system, and of which we complain, are known, all classes of society will see and admit the justness of our claim, and we shall obtain redress.

We also call especially upon the agricultural part of the community, to step forward and aid us in remedying this evil. They are alike interested with us in sustaining industrious mechanics of the country who compose, with the farmers, the bone and sinew of the community. They are alike dependent upon the mechanic, as the mechanic upon the farmer. If, therefore, the mechanics are postrated by this, to them, ruinous course of measures, will not the farmers be prostrated also? If the mechanics are driven to agricultural pursuits, is it not easy to perceive that the loss which will be sustained by the farmer, in the reduced price of his produce, and the diminished value of his real estate, wille exceed, by an hundred fold, the paltry sum which he may save in the price of articles manufactured by state prison convicts? Is it not, therefore, we again repeat, as much for the interest of the farmer, as of the mechanic, that all improper interference with regular business should be avoided? We think it is; and with this belief, we confidently call upon every farmer to aid us in electing such men as will protect our rights and their rights. To our fellow citizens of other professions, we would appeal in the language of the Hon. N. B. Morse, judge of the Criminal Court in Kings county, who says:

"The rule, 'that we should do unto others as we would that others should do unto us,' is one of the soundest morality; and the oftener it shall be inculcated, and the more it shall be acted upon, the more elevated and honorable will be the tone of public sentiment.

With this rule of moral honesty before them, let the question be put to men of wealth, ease, and affluence, whether they would like to have the State prison turned into a school, where the convict should be taught the elegant accomplishments of fashionable life, that, on his return to society, he may be qualified to mingle in the drawing room with their sons and their daughters, and perchance to improve his condition by marriage with an heiress of their fortune?

Let the man of wealth say, whether he would be willing to receive the convict as the dancing or music master for his sons or his daughters? Let him say, even, whether he would receive him as his cook or his coachman, however well he may have learned these ornamental or useful arts in the State prison?

Let the lawyer, the divine, or the physician, say whether accomplished lecturers in the learned professions ought to be procured from the prison to supply the world from such a seminary with the men who are to watch over the rights and property of men—to enlighten the morals, and prepare their souls for a better world—or who are to remove the physical maladies of our nature?

Let the merchant say whether the convicts should be taught bookkeeping, and the various other branches which are to fit them for the counting room or the counter, to be sent back for employment to the mercantile community; whether he would like to trust his keys, his books, or his goods to such men? whether he would consider the educated convict as a suitable companion for his sons or his clerks?

An affirmative answer to these questions would be revolting to the moral sense of the community. Then wherefore inflict upon the mechanic that which, when applied to ourselves, would not only raise the sigh of regret, but would arouse our utmost resentment? Surely, the justice of the community cannot be appealed to in vain.

The universal consent of mankind has long conceded to the mechanics and farmers that "they are the bone and sinew of the community." And it is no less true that no whole class of the people in towns and villages, combine a greater share of intelligence, morality, and patriotism, than the mechanics—probably by no means an equal share. And if the wealthy and the learned are not to be thrown in contact with criminal from the state prison, why, by what rule or right, should the mechanic?

The first and more obvious evil is, that the labor of the convicted villain and lawless marauder is put in competition with that of the regular and honest mechanic. The convict is only to be supported by—barely to subsist upon—his labor; and if he does not even earn a subsistence, the public makes it up; while the mechanic with his family, who has an honest right, not only to a livelihood for himself and them, but to save from his earnings the means of education for his children, and comfort for himself in old age, is compelled to compete with this system which rewards crime by learning the criminal a good trade, or give himself up to hopeless indolence and consequent degradation. This species of competition has been compared sometimes with that between free and slave labor, which is said to be very unequal, but which is far more advantageous to the free than this competition to the mechanic, for the slave is to be supported both in helpless infancy and declining age; whereas, the convict usually both commences and ends his labor as an apprentice or journeymen to the State, in the primo vigor of manhood.

The next, the more dangerous and degrading evil of the system—more dangerous for being more secret and insidious—is, that when these well instructed mechanic convicts are released from their service to the state, they are enabled to seek employment in the workshops of the regular mechanic, and there taint the morals of those who are training for honorable and useful life, or cover the most enormous offences with an industrious application to business, and seeming honesty of deportment. The people of Brooklyn have witnessed a near, if not an exact parallel to the latter case, in the course of the notorious Smith, who afterwards robbed the City Bank of New York.

Will not every class of men arise upon this subject, and aid the mechanic in his endeavors to obtain redress? Let it not be said that the mechanics are left to contend for justice upon this subject alone, but let the spontaneous voice of the whole community call for the requisite reformation. Let all act upon the glorious rule, that 'as we would others should do unto us, even so will we do unto them.'"

We call on every citizen of the State, whether mechanic, agriculturist, professional—or be his situation or occupation what it may,—to come forward and assist us in the struggle for the destruction of the detestable monopoly of which we complain. We ask is it not a community of hardy and virtuous citizens preferable to the State, to one of convicts and paupers? We are sensible you will answer in the affirmative; and we therefore confidently appeal to you to adopt and support the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the system pursued at present in our prisons is an infringement of the rights, and an insult to the feelings of the mechanics of our State; that their rights are trampled on, and their character degraded, by competition with this infamous monopoly of convicts and malefactors.

Resolved, That this system of oppression is of such a nature as ought not quietly to be borne by any set of people worthy the name of freemen.

Resolved, That the object of all just government and righteous laws should be the protection of the virtuous in their lawful occupations, and to punish, and endeavor to reform, the vices of the guilty.

Resolved, That the present prison system operates as a punishment to the virtuous, as a premium for crime, and a reward to the guilty.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our brother mechanics, of every trade, that, at the coming and all future elections of members of the Legislature, they vote for and support those and those only who will oppose this monopoly; that to such we will give reasons to promote their election.

Resolved, That the mechanics in every city, town, village and hamlet, in our State, be requested to form themselves into associations, in support of the above views, and in opposition to the present prison system.

Resolved, That we will pursue this subject with unabated zeal and untiring perseverance, till justice be accorded to our claims: and we recommend that a Convention be annually appointed, to meet at Utica on 3d Wednesday of August in each year, until we obtain redress: the delegates to be chosen from every county in the State, in ratio of triple the number of members to the Assembly of the State.

ANOTHER RIOT.—We regret to learn from the Columbia (Pa.) Spy that another exhibition of that mad spirit of anarchy and violence by which some of our principal cities have lately been disgraced, was made in that place on the night of Tuesday last. At the dead hour of midnight—fit time for such deeds of darkness—a band of riotous persons attacked a house in Front street occupied by a black man, the porch and part of the frame of which they tore down, the inmates leaving the building at the first alarm. Thence the mob proceeded to the office of another colored person who deals in lumber, broke open the windows and door, rifled the desk, and scattered the papers along the pavement. After attempting to upset the building, they marched off, having gained "glory enough for one night." Such proceedings are disgraceful to the character of the town, subversive of the quiet and safety of the inhabitants, and insulting to the laws under which we live.

RAG-IANA.

Mem. of *counterfeit* Bank note *plates*, as given in Bicknell's List.

Of the denomination of $1,	112 plates.
2,	128
3,	148
4,	1
5,	381
7,	1
10,	249
20,	69
50,	20
100,	32
200,	1
500,	3
1000,	1
	1,146

plates, of which the notes are now in circulation, in the U. S., to an incalculable amount.

CONVENT RIOTERS.—The Grand Jury of Middlesex assembled at Concord this morning. The Justices have returned twelve presentments to the Grand Jury, of persons implicated in the burning of the Nunnery. A great number of witnesses have been summoned. The examinations will probably occupy the Jury the whole week. We learn, says the Bunker Hill Aurora, that a man by the name of Sargeant Blaisdell, a brickmaker in the employment of Kelley, (now in prison) was arrested on Wednesday, and after an examination before Mr. Justice Buttrick, of East Cambridge, bound over for trial in the sum of $1000. Committed for want of sureties.—*Boston Trans.*

CHOLERA IN HALIFAX.—By an arrival at Boston, the Journals of that city have Halifax papers to the 30th ult. The Cholera has appeared in that place, and was prevailing at the last accounts to a considerable extent. The Board of Health reported on the 26th August 42 cases remaining from the previous day.

	New cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Remaining.
	35	6	10	62
Aug. 27,	32	10	11	73
28,	34	12	16	79
29,	30	17	7	85
30,	44	17	15	97

Total number of new cases in five days, 175, deaths 62, discharged 59.—*Eve. Post.*

(From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Patriot.)

The political contest, as it has been carried on in this State, has pretty completely annihilated all desire in us to have any further participation in conducting a political journal. Our private, political, and religious character—all—all have been assailed with a bitterness that would be befitting none others than leaders of the party against whom we have been contending. To a very gratifying extent our efforts have been successful; but successful as they have been, we have no disposition to be engaged in such a warfare, and we therefore offer this establishment FOR SALE on advantageous terms.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—The large amount of property of which Mr. Hayes, of Poughkeepsie, was lately robbed, was discovered in this city a day or two since, by Mr. Sparks and Messrs. Jacob and Benjamin Hayes. Mhat part of the property, which consisted of silver, had been melted down by the robbers and sold for about one half its value. The remainder, consisting of jewelry, plated ware, &c. had sustained no injury.—*Jour. of Commerre.*

We are told by the Federalists, that Gen. Jackson has removed 1400 persons from office during his administration. Although we know not upon what authority this assertion is made; yet admitting it to be true, what propotion is that to the whole number of office holders. The federalists say there are 40,000 office holders, and if 1400 of them have been removed 38,600 remain. A pretty good share to continue in place in a republican government.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Journeymen Cordwainers of the city are still holding out for wages. If their employers will not give them their just demands, we hope that they will join, and open a store for themselves. We have no doubt that they would receive a large share of public patronage.—*Washington American Mechanic.*

MAKING MONEY.—Sir Astley Cooper, a celebrated London Surgeon, was recently called 130 miles from London to give advice. On arriving at the place he examined the case, and said—"the treatment is good." He was absent but a little more than a day. His bill was 300 guineas, equal to 1500 dollars.

The editor of the Detroit Courier has published a Card, thanking his brother editors for the kind manner in which they announced his death, but informs them of his being still among the living.

THE SHAKERS of Canterbury, N. H. have given public notice that they do not wish indiscriminate visits from strangers on the Sabbath. It interferes with their meetings for religious worship.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12.

CHOLERA.

BOARD OF HEALTH.
September 11—12 o'clock at noon.

The Board of Health report as follows:

In the city generally,	13 deaths.
Duane street Hospital,	3
Greenwich do.,	2
Bellevue do.,	1
	19

STATE PRISON LABOR.

We find the following paragraph in the last number of the Philadelphia Times:

While we heartily approve, and would zealously advance the objects for which the Trades Unions are organized, we cannot but express our dissent from the resolution, contained in the proceedings of the Convention at New York, which relates to the state prison labor. It appears to us that if the convicts were idle, they must be maintained at the expense of the working men of our country, and *the labor performed by the convicts relieves the rest of the community of a burthen to the precise extent of the value of that labor.* If we are in error, we would like to be convinced of it.

We think the Times is in error, and will endeavor to show how.

In the first place, the assumption is quite gratuitous, that the convicts are to be *idle*, if not in competition with mechanics. It has not been *proposed* that they should be *idle*, nor is it considered necessary that they should be, although it is contended that it would be much better that they should be kept in idleness, than that they should be employed in competition with honest mechanics.

We will not enter into a discussion as to the manner in which the convicts *should* be employed, because that is foreign to our present purpose.

It is the proposition that "the labor performed by "the convicts relieves the rest of the community of "a burthen to the precise extent of the value of that "labor," that we design to comment upon. Is it "relief" to subject whole bodies of men to the greatest privations and misery by monopolizing the trade which they have spent years in acquiring a knowledge of? The state prison system has so monopolized the business of many mechanical branches, and hundreds of men who have served a five or seven years apprenticeship, which they had reason to hope would give them the knowledge necessary to enable them to obtain a comfortable subsistence through their prime of life, and something for old age, now find themselves, even in the full vigor of manhood, unable to obtain by their trade absolute necessaries for present existence! This is no fiction. Every resident of New York meets daily with the evidence of many such cases. Again, then, we ask is *this* "relief?" What though the system *does* enable those whose business is not immediately interfered with to obtain the produce of the convicts' labor for less than they could get that of the labor of honest mechanics? Can it be called a system of "relief" which benefits one portion of the community by inflicting distress and misery on another? The Philadelphia Times will not, *can not* so consider it, after properly weighing the matter.

In this community, we believe, the system is well understood. All parties admit that the evil must be abated. The mechanics have the remedy in their own hands, and they deserve to suffer if they will not apply it. The remedy is to send no man to the Legislature who will not unequivocally *pledge* himself to oppose—not only the STATE PRISON MONOPOLY but that ten times greater monopoly and hundred times greater curse the RAG MONEY MONOPOLY, and *all other* monopolies. Let any *monopolist*, of any description, who dares even to *hint* at a nomination for himself or friend be told that his day is passed, and scouted from all decent society.

It would be a great error for the Mechanics to go resolutely to work, shoulder to shoulder, to elevate men to office on the strength of a professed opposition to the state prison system, and to find out after their elevation, that they were in favor of other and greater monopolies. That would be a game by which the Useful Classes have often been the losers, and we hope they will have a sharp eye upon all who invite them to play it hereafter. We tell them that *no* monopolist, no man who is the advocate of PRIVILEGES, be his professions what they may, can be an honest or useful advocate of their cause, and we pray that none such may receive from them the least countenance or support. We hope they will say that the reign of PRIVILEGES shall be ended.

THE BANKITES DEFEATED IN MAINE!

Yesterday's mail brought the most cheering intelligence from Maine. The Democratic cause has been successful beyond the expectations of our friends.

In Cumberland District SMITH, the democratic candidate, has been elected by more than six hundred majority over Churchill, the Bank catspaw, and DUNLAP is undoubtedly elected Governor of the State, over SPRAGUE, the man who refused, when in Congress, to obey the instructions of his constituents.

The whole tenor of the accounts, as far as received, (says the Post,) is exceedingly gratifying. Mr. Sprague is about to be taught what fate he merits who disobeys the instructions of his constituents. He pretended to say that the legislature instructing him did not truly represent the sentiments of the people. He will probably now say that the people do not know their own minds. This is the true aristocratic doctrine. That party have ever considered the great mass of the people as destitute of the degree of virtue and intelligence requisite for self-government. We trust that Messrs. Southard and Frelinghuysen will shortly be taught, by the people of New Jersey, a lesson similar to that which the people of Maine have just now been teaching to Mr. Sprague, on the subject of the duty of the representative to "obey his constituents."

DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES DRAGOONS AND PAWNEE INDIANS.—Under this head the Arkansas Gazette of the 19th ultimo publishes the following intelligence:

"By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the United States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed and 150 prisoners. Our informant derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson when the prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of the Dragoons. The remainder of the United States forces belonging to the exploring party, were left in pursuit of the Indians. The Pawnees are said to have fought desperately, and to have killed eight of the Dragoons. Several Osage prisoners were retaken at the same time, from whom it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that the young man whom the Pawnees took from the Rangers, last summer, had been killed. These are the only particulars that our informant was able to collect. To-day's mail, or that of Saturday next, we hope will furnish the details of this affair."

THE IRISH COERCION BILL, or as it is sometimes termed, Irish Suppression of Disturbances Bill, was read a third time and passed the House of Commons on the 26th July. On the evening of that day it was brought up in the House of Lords. The majority in favor of the bill in the Commons was 40. Mr. O'Connell opposed it on its final passage, alleging that he had pledged himself only to vote for so much of he bill as related to the suppression of agrarian disturbances, and that the bill introduced contained clauses which were wholly unnecessaay for that purpose.

CHOLERA IN CANADA.—The following resolutions, together with several others on the same subject, were passed by the "Central and Permanent Committee of the District of Montreal," assembled in that city on the 4th instant:

Resolved, That the introduction of that scourge into this Country in 1832, and this year, may be traced to a defective system of quarantine and to the debarkation on our shores of an unlimited and forced poor Emigration crowded hitherto into vessels in which the space allowed to each passenger rarely exceeded 3 feet square, a prey to famine and other sufferings inseparable from such a state of things, proceeding from the deception and inhumanity of the jobbers who profit by such a speculation, such jobbers having in many instances exacted and received from the said Emigrants, contrary to law, a capitation tax of ten saillings per adult; which money they or their agents have refused to refund.

Resolved, That this meeting does not hesitate to adopt the opinions put forth in the preceding Resolution, inasmuch as the Asiatic Cholera invariably followed the line of Emigration both in 1832 and 1834, from Quebec to Detroit, and broke out first in the principal towns where the Emigrants landed, and thence throughout the parishes, the inhabitants whereof had communication with the towns.

Resolved, That should the House of Assembly make Legislative provisions to establish a strict system of Quarantine, and should the same be rejected by the Legislative Council as heretofore, and should measures not be introduced in the Imperial Parliament to regulate the proportion of passengers to each vessel, and to enforce the same, it is to be hoped that the Congress of the United States will adopt measures, which, whilst they have the effect of protecting those who live under its Laws, may show to the Mother Country the necessity of protecting the Inhabitants of this Country.

☞ The Commercial of last evening, is thrown of its guard by the news from Maine. He would "*Sell that State to Great Britain*" rather than that the republicans should have succeeded. How difficult to forget old attachments! During the *War*, Stone would have sold every State in the Union for less money than the United States Bank gave for the *Courier & Enquirer*.

What would the Col. *ax* for a *quit claim* to New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and take the *little frigate* in part payment, and the balance in "E. pluribus Unum" buttons.

☞ An absurd charge having been made against the Philadelphia Post Office, that it had *suppressed* documents franked by Watmough, a Bank member of Congress, Col. Page, the post master, has published a statement fully and completely refuting the charge. It appears that the speeches of the Bank orators burdened the mail by cart loads, many of them directed so indefinitely that it was impossible that they could be delivered, and they were accordingly disposed of according to the proper rules of the office.

☞ "*Little wat ye wha 's coming,*"
"*Little wat ye wha 's coming;*"
Maine's coming, *Ohio 's* coming,
Vermont 's coming, *Georgia 's* coming,
Pennsylvania and the *Dutch* are coming,
Gold 's a coming, *Silver 's* coming,
People 's coming, *Election 's* coming,
Working men and *all 's* coming.

The news from Maine this morning has brought "*panic* and *distress*" to the *Rag* Dynasty. The *Monopolists* in that sound Democratic State are dancing to the tune of

Barney let the *Bank* alone,
Oh! murder, let the *Bank* alone,
Why can't you let the Bank alone, and let the Nabobs be.

IMPRUDENT THEFT.—A woman without a name, or rather with so many names that it was impossible to guess whether she honestly owned a single one—was yesterday caught in the act of stealing a fine linen shirt from the front basement of Mrs. McCrea, Walker street, one door from Broadway. The family were in a back room eating dinner, when one of the servants, happening to enter the entry, saw the woman snatch the shirt from the clothes horse and run, but she was instantly nabbed, brought before Mr. Weyman, and sent to Bridewell.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Darius Powers, a young gentleman from Cincinnati, staying at Holt's Hotel, was attacked on his way home from the Park Theatre on Wdnesday evening, in Fulton-street near Pearl, by a huge, powerful ruffian, who followed him from the theatre, knocked him senseless by a blow on the back of his head with a club, robbed him of about $110 in money, a small but valuable fine gold watch, and his hat, and then decamped.

A BIT OF A RIOT was kicked up in Mott-street night before last by a mob of row-dies; who having achieved the destruction of the furniture of a house of ill fame between Bayard and Walker-streets, heroically hurraed over their exploit, and moved off in squads to their various rendezvous.

MICHIGAN.—The Legislative Council of Michigan convened at Detroit on the 1st inst, for an extra session. On the following day the Acting Governor, Stephens T. Mason, delivered a Message, of which the following are extracts:

The leading purpose of your present session contemplates the speedy admission of Michigan into the Union. Preliminary and essential to the effectuation of this desirable object, a census of the inhabitants of the Peninsula, as well as of those west of Lake Michigan, ought, it is respectfnlly suggested, to be immediately ordered and taken. The detaiis are properly confided to the wisdom of the Legislative Council. [Governor S. is of opinion that the population of the whole territory is not less than 60,000.]

Notwithstanding the efforts of our delegates to Congress, a bill passed the Senate at the last session, giving to Ohio the contested Territory which clearly belongs to Michigan. The bill was defeated in the House of Representatives. But it is not to be doubted that the representation from Ohio will renew her claim, with redoubled exertions to secure it.

To prevent the success of these exertions it is submitted to you, whether interest and dnty do not require the adoption by the Legislative Council of some act declaratory of our determination in the event of our possessing a population of sixty thousand, to claim admission into the Union, and respectfully asking Congress to abstain from legislating on a question which ought to be left to the adjustment of the two sovereign states in the mode prescribed pointed out by the Constitution.

An act of Congress having attached to Michigan all that district of country north of the State of Missouri, and west of the river Mississippi, an extension of the laws of the Territory over that district has become necessary. The inhabitants of the western side of the Mississippi, are an intelligent, industrious, and enterprizing people, and their interests are entitled to our special attention.

Under instructions from the Secretary of War, the survey of a route for one or more rail roads across the Peninsula is about to be commenced by competent engineers detailed from the army for that service. This measure is one of vast importance to Michigan.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—Three prisoners, charged with felony, took French leave of the jail of this county on Friday last, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. As the prisoners left in the day time, and as no violence was done to the jail, the only reasonable conjecture that we at first could form concerning their unceremonious departure, was, that they must have *evaporated* through the key hole. In this supposition, however, we find we were at fault, for we learn that the door was well secured on the outside by an excellent padlock, of the full value of *three fippenny bits*, and consequently there was no keyhole through which these hooked fingered gentlemen in buckram could have evaporated. The means by which they escaped from "durance vile," is consequently veiled in deep mystery. It is indeed rumored, that, as the jail is situated in the woods, some distance from any plantation, some tender hearted person, in whose veins flowed the "milk of human kindness," and whose soul had a "touch of humanity," in passing (accidentally no doubt, saw and pitied the sad condition of his "fellow men,") and, perhaps, having in his possession the key of his corn-crib, or, more likely a crooked nail, turned back the relentless bolt, and restored to fresh air and liberty, the worthy objects of his commisseration.—*St. Joseph's, (Mich.) Chronicle.*

New York:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13.

CHOLERA.

BOARD OF HEALTH.
September 12—12 o'clock at noon.

In the city generally,	7 deaths
Duane street Hospital	2
Greenwich do.	2
Bellevue do.	4
Total	15

ENGLISH WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' SOCIETY—RURAL EXCURSION.—On Monday, as may be seen by advertisements in several of the papers, a second Rural Excursion (to Yonkers) will take place for the benefit of the English Widows' and Orphans' Society. The last excursion placed a few hundred dollars in the treasury of the Society, and to our knowledge not a little good has already been done by the means so provided. We trust that the Excursion now projected may prove equally profitable to the Society. Tickets have been left for sale at our office.

☞ Wanted, by the Torywigs, a new set of *principles*, the old ones, all except the great principle of the Bank, being worn out.

(From the Evening Post)

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

By a slip from the Albany Argus, dated this morning, we learn that the Republican State Convention at Herkimer have nominated with entire unanimity and harmony, WILLIAM L. MARCY, for Governor, and JOHN TRACY, for Lieutenant Governor. The extra from the office of the Albany Argus is as follows:

The Republican State Convention was held at Herkimer on Wednesday. It was numerously attended, delegates being present from every county, except Alleghany and Franklin, and, save five, the entire representation of the state being complete.

The convention was organized by the appointment of DAVID M. WESTCOTT of Orange county, President, SINGLETON MITCHELL of Queens, and ROWLAND DAY of Cayuga, Vice Presidents, and JAMES STRYKER of Erie, and HORACE ALLEN of St. Lawrence, Secretaries.

On the first ballot, WILLIAM L. MARCY was unanimously nominated as the republican candidate for governor, and JOHN TRACY for lieutenant governor.

BANK NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR, &c.—The same extra from which the foregoing is copied also says, "We understand that at the Convention of the Bank party, held at Utica on the 10th instant, *Jesse Buel*, of Albany, was nominated for Governor, and *William H. Seward*, of Cayuga, for Lieutenant Governor." We learn from a source on which we have reliance that, on the first ballot the votes were, for Seward for Governor 46, Verplanck 44, and Buel 14.

(From the Montreal Herald September 8th.)

INTELLIGENCE FROM CAPT. BACK.

Mr. Duncan Finlayson, partner of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived at Lachine on Saturday the 6th instant, in a bark canoe, navigated by ten voyageurs of that concern. He left Fort Vancouver on the *Columbia* River, North West coast of America, on the 20th March last, passed over land to York Factory, the Company's principal depot in Hudson's Bay, which depot he departed from on the 24th July. Two other canoes manned by sixteen additional voyageurs are daily expected at Lachine, and the remaining voyageurs and passengers, from the interior this season, will be down in the course of the next month, (October.) Apart from the Company's usual despatches and letters from their servants in the interior, together with those from *Red River* Colony, Mr. Finlayson has brought a packet from Capt. Back, addressed to the Colonial Office, London. We are happy to state that letters have been received from that gentleman! dated Fort Reliance, east end of *Great Slave Lake*, up to the 4th May last, when he was preparing to be off to prosecute the ulterior objects of the expedition. The packet from London intimating Capt. Ross and party's safe return, which was forwarded from Montreal last November, reached Capt. Back on the *25th April.*

ARRESTS FOR MAIL DEPREDATIONS.—We learn that the postmaster and his assistant, of Wythe, C. H. Virginia, have been arrested by a special agent of the Post Office Department, and held to bail with sureties each of $2,000, to answer to the charge of withdrawing letters from the mails which had passed their office, and that they will be tried at that place on the 17th inst. The post office was immediately placed in charge of a reputable citizen, who has been appointed postmaster.—*Globe.*

NURSES FOR THE SICK.—A place in each Ward ought to be selected where persons qualified to act as Nurses may leave their address, and where the friends of the sick may apply in case of necessity. The Board of Health are requested to direct the desired arrangements to be made. It would give universal satisfaction in this city.—*Mercantile.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn with sincere sorrow that the schooner Post Boy, while on her passage from Chicago to Buffalo, was capsized near the Manituo Islands, and all on board except the captain and mate drowned. Among those who were lost was Mr. Solomon E. Mason of St. Joseph.—*Detroit Courier.*

The editors and orators in the anti-Jackson party are beginning to deny that "Bank or no Bank" is the question to be decided at the coming election. By this means they have to retain the support of those persons who have hitherto gone with them, but who nevertheless are opposed to the Bank.

Now there is one test that will decide this matter; it is this: Is there one single individual who is opposed to the Bank taken up by the Anti-Jackson party as a candidate for any office? We have not heard of one; there surely is not in this city. This shows beyond question that the real matter in controversy is, *Bank or no Bank.—Phil. Times.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon last, a fatal accident occurred in the western part of this city. A boy between eight and ten years of age, was entrusted with a loaded gun for the purpose of conveying it home. He proceeded in the street pointing it at different children, when at length he presented it at a youth about sixteen, when it was discharged, and the contents lodged in the youth's head. He died about ten the same evening.—*Cincin. Gaz.*

COUT OF SESSIONS.

(Reported for the Working Man's Advocate.)

SEPTEMBER 5.

Mary Taylor, pleaded guilty to a petty larceny in stealing from Mrs. C. Casey a variety of wearing apparel, worth $4. Judgment suspended on condition of her returning the articles.

George Skerritt, aged 17, an orphan, was tried for stealing silk dresses, handkerchiefs, add other articles of clothing, from Thomas W. Boyce. Guilty: judgment suspended on condition of his leaving the city.

Patrick Kelley Coyne, was arraigned for stealing an overcoat and other articles, to the amount of $31, from Richard L. Rand, into whose house he had obtained admission as a Cholera Doctor. According to Coyne's statement he came to this country from Ireland in 1818, since when he has practiced medicine occasionally in this city, Philadelphia, Wilmington, (Del.) Richmond, and Bergen county, N. J., which last he left about a month since to practice on Cholera patients here. His mode of treatment of that disease is somewhat peculiar—his medicine consisting of brandy, Cayenne pepper, campher, laudanum, ginger, &c. He was found guilty of petty larceny; and when asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him, he arose and made quite a long harangue, pleading the coldness of the night as the reason of his taking the coat, the length of his beard as justifying the appropriation to himself of a fine set of razors, &c. &c. He was, nevertheless, sentenced to get out stone on Blackwell's Island for the space of six months.

September 8.

Charles Weeler, was tried for stealing a quantity of clothing and a fowling piece, in all worth $50, from the sloop Industry, found guilty and sentenced to 6 month imprisoment in the Penitentiary.

John Brewer, *alias* Wood, was tried for stealing from Mrs. Meyerhoff, No. 46 Madison street, silk dresses and other articles of female apparel. Guilty: Penitentiary 6 months.

John Cummings was tried for stealing a coat and five pair of pantaloons from Edward Hecksher. Guilty.

Mary Shehan, *alias* Kelly, *alias* Lewis, was tried for stealing 5 sovereigns and $4 in money from John Roach, and acquitted.

Claus Harnes, arraigned for stealing a barral of mackerel from the store of H. Brewer, was acquitted on the ground of partial derangement.

William Taylor, (an old offender though a young man) was tried for breaking into the jewelry store of John Dyckman, 369 Pearl-street, and robbing it of $100 worth of watches, jewelry &c. Guilty.

Charles Leiss, was arraigned and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment in the penitentiary, on a conviction at a former term of obtaining goods fraudulently by imposing himself upon tradesmen as Chester Jennings, of the City Hotel.

William Jackson, *alias* Jesse Thompson, and Jim Williams, (blacks) were rried for burglariously entering the house of Mr. Sniffen, and stealing a pair of andirons, a shovel and tongs, and found guilty.

Michael Gorman, charged with assault and battery on Thomas Jorgee, was acquitted.

September 9.

William Porter, (black) late cook and steward of the schr. Chocktaw, of Baltimore, was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, having stolen a $15 watch, and wearing apparel of the captain and mate of the schooner to the amount of some $35. The jury found a verdict against him of petty larceny, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Abraham Stevens, (black) pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny in stealing a loaf of sugar from Mr. Rhodes; and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 30 days.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Before the Recorder, Aldermen Taylor and Labagh.

John Holmes, *alias* Stanifer, was tried for grandlarceny, in stealing a horse, cart, and harness, on Thursday last, from Patrick Rooney, and selling the same to Hannah Fisher, and a man named Fratis, keeper of the "Portuguese Tavern," near East Chester. Guilty.

Joseph Perkins was tried for breaking into the office of John Thompson, broker, No. 12 Wall street, and stealing a cloak belonging to Mr. T. of the value of $40. Guilty.

William Green, *alias* Charles Walton, was charged with highway robbery, committed on the person of Rufus Coggswell. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Coggswell is a revolutionary pensioner, 72 years old, residing in Wooster, Mass. He was on his way to this city to obtain pension money, when he fell in with the prisoner at Hartford; who, having learnt his business, made himself extremely familiar with the old soldier, told him he was well acquainted with the persons here with whom his business would have to be done, and that he had a wealthy father and princely home here, to the comforts of which, as well as his own services, he should be heartily welcome. The arrangement was that Coggswell should obtain a check for his pension money, and that Green, being acquainted with the officers of the U. S. Branch Bank in this city, would take the check to the bank and get the money for him. Coggswell, on account of some informality in his certificates, did not obtain his check; and Green set up a claim upon him for remuneration of his services and lost time—also for reimbursement of some three or four dollars which he said he had paid for him during the passage from Hartford. Coggswell denied any such indebtedness; whereupon Green laid violent hands upon him, and snatched from him his pocket book containing $25. Coggswell cried for help, and a number of persons came to his relief; who obliged Green to give him back his money, and accompany them to the Police Office, from whence he was sent to Bridewell.

The jury, after about an hour's consultation, disagreed as to their verdict; 10 being in favor of finding the prisoner guilty of robbery in the first degree, and two in favor of petit larceny only. They were consequently discharged; and the trial will be renewed to day.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Present, Aldermen Taylor and Labagh.

Rogers Clark was tried for obtaining two suits of clothing, of the value of $52, of Mr. Chrales Whitney, merchant tailor, of No. 320 Pearl street, by false pretences: representing himself as the brother of a Mr. Clark, merchant, in Pearl street, and as owner of sundry valuable property. Guilty.

Henry Scott (black) was tried for stealing a cloth coat from the captain of the sch. Effort; found guilty of pettit larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary 6 months.

Henry Johnson, (black) arraigned on an indictment for bigamy, was discharged by proclamation.

George P. Farren, was tried for an assault and battery on Abraham Centus, some time in July last, in a bar room near the Bowery Theatre. The particulars of the several statements made by the parties, through the medium of the press, at the time of the transaction, are probably still within the recollection of our readers;—also the disgraceful manner in which the Theatre was mobbed, and Mr. Farren driven from the stage, by persons influenced by the statements of Centus and his abettors. It might, perhaps, be sufficient to say, that the statement of the facts made by Mr. Farren at that time, were fully substantiated yesterday at the trial, by the testimony of Capt. S. W. Seeley and Mr. S. J. Hitchcock—the only persons present at the affray whose testimony were taken—and that the jury found a verdict of *Not Guilty*. But we deem it our duty to take this occasion to ask the consideration of readers generally, to the example afforded in this case, of the destructive injustice and cruel persecution with which an innocent and injured individual has been followed by a multitude of persons acting solely from the impulse of heated tempers, wrought to a pitch of riot and lawless violence, barely by the too hasty credence of an *exparte* and, as the event proves, unfounded and malicious representations of doubtful and disputed transactions.

POLICE.

(Reported for the Working Man's Advocate.)

FRIDAY MORNING, 4 o'clock.

George Fritz, brought in for abusing his wife; no witness, discharged.

Charles Poffet and *Catherine Waters*, were apprehended on complaint of Margaret Waters, for illegally cohabiting together, but were discharged in the morning with an injunction to keep separate hereafter or obtain a regular licence for continuing their connexion.

Mary Wilson, was torn from the sweet companionship of two sailors with whom she was holding dulcet converse in a lumber yard. Detained.

James Barry, was taken from the street beastly drunk;—vowing it was the first time he had ever been *caught* in such a scrape, he was allowed to go on paying a fine of $1.

Mary Ann Proud, Edward Proud, and *Mary Ann Hollingsworth*, brought in for an assault and battery on Isaac Rose, Mary Calwell, and George Ria; detained till they shall find security to keep the peace.

Fanny Turner, picked up drunk; fined $1; no money, committed.

Edward Murray, taken in charge by watchman Bunce, drunk and full of fight. On his way to the watch house he soaped Bunce with a story of his being a brother-watchman belonging to Capt. Pisher's watch, which inspired his captor with such a degree of respect for his unfortunate brother that he released his hold of Murray, who improved the favor by making his escape from him.

William Washington, found drunk in the street. Committed.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, apprehended by a watchman who suspected him of having stolen a piece of cloth which he was carrying in his arms; but no evidence of such being the fact was forthcoming in the morning, and he was discharged.

Susan Braunan, taken from the street drunk and extremely noisy. Committed.

Lloyd Dowesy, taken into custody by a watchman for insulting Mary Lewis in the street, and committed to Bridewell till he learns to be decent;—(rather an indefinite term of imprisonment, we should juged.)

Edwin Wells, Grocer, assault and battery on Henry Crippen. Detained.

John O'Bryan, found in the street drunk and noisy, and committed.

William Smith, charged by Peter Jobes, 541 Washington st., with provoking him into a quarrel, and stabbing and cutting him badly with a knife. Committed.

James Amity, most shamefully belied his name by causelessly assaulting and beating Richard Robinson: for which offence he was committed to Bridewell to answer the charge.

TUESDAY MORNING, 4 o'clock.

Mary Francis, Margaret Yates, Margaret Burns, Mary Langdon, and Ann Lore, altogether constituting a pretty considerable haul, were taken from the Five Points by a posse of watchmen for drunkenness and brawling, and all sent to the penitentiary for 6 months.

Conrad Catlin and James Gallagher, two apprentice boys, volunteer firemen, &c. were taken up for being engaged in a riot yesterday morning. They stated that they had only been giving an entertainment to their brother volunteers of Nos. 36 and 40, in the engine house in Varick-street, from which they were emerging between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning; and that the *row* charged against them was nothing more than might be rationally expected from some 100 or 110 spirited young men just fresh from a jollification. Reprimanded and discharged.

Thomas Quin an effeminate dandler about ladies of no particular character, last evening intruded his attentions upon a Miss of unmentionable name, who repeatedly ordered him off about his business—in return for which indignity he threatened to strike her. The magistrate required him to produce bail for his keeping the peace toward complainant; in default of which he was committed.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 4 o'clock.

John Pierson, a good natured Jersey black fellow, hailing from Paramus, was found in Fulton-street too drunk by half to escape the notice of the watch. The magistrate, who happened also to be "i'the vein" for a joke, entered into a parley with John touching matters and things in general;—which, as nearly as our memory serves us, was carried in the manner and form following: to wit—

Mag. Well, John, the watchman charges you with having been drunk last night.

John. Oh, sir, I wasn't drunk—only a little *owly*

Mag. Well, what's the difference between drunk and owly, as you call it?

John. All the difference in the world, your honor. A man what's owly never leans more than slantendickilar, and a man what's drunk tumbles dow like a struck bullock.

Mag. What did you drink last night, John?—was it nigger rum.

John. No, sir; I never drinks nigger rum. I unwariably takes *white eye*.

Mag. White eye, eh! Well, John, how much white eye pid you drink last night?—a quart?

John. Oh no, massa; not a quart. I took a potty considerable, though.

Mag. Well, John, I must fine you for getting *owly* last night.

John. Can't help it, massa. Nigger must get a little so sometimes as well as white folks. How much you fine me, massa?

Mag. One dollar, John; and you may think yourself lucky to get off so easy.

John. Can't pay it, massa. What den?

Mag. Why you must go to prison till you do pay it.

John. Prison, hey? Well, to prison it is den. All one to me, sir.

And to prison he went.

THURSDAY MORNING, 4 o'clock.

Mary Ann Grover, vs. *George Winship.* } Mary Ann was passing the Hospital wall last night, on her way to her home, No. 97 Chapel street, when she was assailed by Winship, who snatched her lace cape from her shoulders, tore it to pieces, and threw the pieces in her face.

Mag.—Well, George, you hear the charge of the girl; what have you to say for yourself?

Geo.—Why—why sir—why—I—I———

Mag.—Why, why, why sir! what do I want of your why sirs! What do you do for a living?

Geo.—Go to sea, sir.

Mag.—Go to see what?—the girls?

Geo.—No, sir; go for *whales*.

Mag.—Yes, you are a *whaler*—but you've caught a tartar *this* time. Here Mary, make oath to what you have stated. (Mary kissed the book with an appetite.) Pass her out. George, have you any bail here?

Geo.—No, sir.

Mag.—Here, watch man, take him over.

Eliza Hazard, a great, dirty, drunken wretch of a wench, out of the penitentiary day before yesterday morning, was taken from the street dead drunk, and brought in on a hand cart. She was found reposing on a plank before the door of Lewis Tappan in Rose street. Turned out of the office.

Jacob L. Vanderpool, of Schodac Landing, committed to the watch house for an assault and battery on Ann Woodbury. No witness; discharged.

Elizabeth Kehoe and *Bartholomew Barrow*, were brought in drunk. No witness; discharged.

Charles Proctor, was taken in charge about 3 o'clock, in Broadway, by a watchman, who suspected him of having stolen a couple of fine tall Orange trees he was carrying along. George said he brought them from Boston with him about a year ago, since when they had been at Yorkville; but as he was desirous of going to Albany this morning, and not being provided with the needful, he was bringing them down to the market to sell. The magistrate did'nt give credence to his story, and detained him till he shall prove property.

Eliza Brown, came from Newton three days since to find a service place; but not succeeding, had sought a refuge in the watch house till morning, when she had intended to apply for admission into the alms house. Advised to do so after breakfast.

John Michaels, Walter Marston and *John Morrison*, who had the appearance of men who might have been inbetter business and more creditable lodgings, were charged by Henry Gurtreau, of 101 Division street, with coming to his oyster cellar last evening, calling for a few shillings worth of oysters, and, after gobbling them down, refusing to pay for them. Gurtreau was not disposed to pocket such imposition instead of honest pence, and remonstrated warmly against such ungenerous treatment; whereupon the worthy trio fell upon him with kicks and blows, wounded his wrist, battered his face, tore his shirt, and otherwise grievously maltreated him. They were required to find security for their appearance before the Sessions to answer the charge, and were committed to Bridewell.

Mag.—*William Carpenter!* A voice whimpered "Here, sir." William, you was drunk last night.

Wm.—I allow I was a little in for it.

Mag.—How came you to get drunk?

Wm.—O I was'nt *much* drunk. I guess I can get sober again.

Mag.—What of that? Getting drunk 's a *crime*—as much as if you stole my coat. What do you do for a living, and where do you live?

Wm.—I stop in Monroe street and follow the sea.

Mag.—Gerradett, where and how did you find this fellow?

Ger.—I found him in the street, sir, drunk, saucy, and very abusive—said he did'nt care a d—n for the watchman.

Mag.—Well, Bill, I'll let you go this time—so take yourself off.

A gentleman of Cork ordered his man to call him up at 6 o'clock; but he awaked him at four—being asked the reason, he replied that he came to tell him hat he had two hours longer to sleep.

MARRIAGES.

September 3, by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Mr. George H. Irvin of this city, to Miss Eliza Jane Reed, of Greene county, N. Y.

September 4, by the Rev. McElroy, Elias Hasket Derby, of Boston, to Eloise Lloyd, daughter of George W. Strong.

September 4, by the Rev. Dr. Power, Mr. Joseph L. Palmer to Miss Margaret Martin, daughter of Thomas Martin, all of this city.

September 6, by Cornelius W. Lawrence, (the Mayor) Mr. Geo. W. Wisner Editor of "The Sun," to Mr. Catherine H. Langan, both of this city.

September 4, by the Rev. T. J. Sawyer, Mr. David Bruce, Jr. to Miss Rebecca C. Swasey, all of this city.

September 4, at Lebanon Springs, by the Rev. Mr. Sandys, Dr. A. Parsons of Savannah, Geo., to Miss Louisa Hull, daughter of Henry Hull, of the former place.

September 8, by the Rev. Orrin Brown, Dr. Joseph B. Day to Miss Mary Northum, all of this city.

September 3, at the church in Hunter, N. Y., by the Rev. J. B. Waterbury, the Rev. John N. Lewis, of Malden, to Sarah H., second daughter of Col. William Edwards, of the former place.

September 8, by the Rev. S. H. Cone, Mr. Robert Elder, to Miss Lydia Ann, daughter of the late Joseph B. Erickson, all of this city.

September 3, by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, Mr. William O. Price, of Augusta, Georgia, to Miss Mary Caroline Jaques, of this city.

September 3, by the Rev. Thomas Dewitt, D. D. Mr. Charles Adriance, to Miss Phebe A. Demilk, all of this city.

September 9, by the Rev. Dr. R. McCartee, Mr. Wm H. Serymser, to Miss Elvira Knapp, all of this city.

September 8, in Washington, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Passed Midshipman Levin Handy, U. S. Navy, to Miss Henrietta D. Ball, daughter of Wm. Ball, of Baltimore.

September 3, by the Rev. Mr. Griffith, Warren Gilbert of New York, to Miss Madeline Felter, adopted daughter of James A. Ives, of Tappan.

September 9, by the Rev. John Cross, Mr. Alfred Bird, merchant, of Mobile, to Miss Gertrude Farmer, of the former place.

September 9, by the Rev. Francis, L. Hawks, Mr. Arthur G. Powell, of Westchester, to Miss Eliza Cunningham, daughter of the late Wm. G. Cunningham, of this city.

DEATHS.

September 1, Josiah C. Wilcott, aged 38 years.

September 4, Mrs. Barbara, wife of William Simpkins, of consumption, in the 40th year of his age.

August 30, of Cholera, Phillip Lary, blacksmith, aged 21.

September 5, at the city of Brooklyn, Joshua Beaming, in the 40th year of his age.

Of pulmonary consumption, William Jacobs, late of 45 James street, Broklyn, very deeply regretted by an acquaintance which were capable of appreciating his amiable qualities.

September 4, of a lingering illness, Mrs. Jane wife of John McCausland, aged 30.

September 6, Capt. Jeremiah Haley, aged 63 years, an old and respectable citizen, formerly of Mystick, Ct. but for many years a resident of this city.

September 6, Edwin infant son of E. L. Garvin.

September 6, C. Adelle, youngest daughter of Samuel B. Romaine, aged one year and seven months.

September 4, after a short illness, Mr. Richard Howell, in the 49th year of his age.

September 5, of the Cholera, Mr. Jared H. West, in the 56th year of his age.

September 5, of asthma, John Van Dalson, Sen. aged 47.

September 5, of Cholera, William Allen, aged 35.

At Albany, Mr. Abraham G. Lansing.

At Charleston, Mr. Abm. Seixas, 48, a native of N. York.

At Goshen, N. Y. Mr. Nathaniel J. Kesey, of Mobile.

September 3, after a long and painful illness, Mr. James Rollins, Jr., aged 36 years, formerly of Baltimore.

September 3, after a short illness, Mr. Elijah Breck, aged 38 years.

September 6, of cholera, Mr. Benjamin Robinson, in the 58th year of his age.

September 4, at West Point, after a tedious illness, Harriet Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Col. R. E. DeRussy, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy.

September 7, Mary Vieira, from France, the wife of Anthony Vieira.

September 8, after a short illness Mrs. Maria Smyth, consort of Edward W. Dunham, merchant of this city, in the 41st year of his age.

September 3, at the residence of Samual Bayard, Princeton, N. J., Mrs. Sarah Washington, relict of William Augustine Washington, of Haywood, Va.

September 8, after a short illness, Mrs. Maria Smith, consort of Edward W. Dunham, merchant of this city, in the 41st year of her age.

September 8, John Petit Bennet, son of Peter Bennet, aged 6 years.

September 5, John H. J. Browere, sculptor and artist, in the 42d year of his age.

September 4, on the 4th inst., Lewis Dupre, infant son of Thomas Toole, Jr.

September 9, after a protracted illness, Mr. John Woodard, in the 85th year of his age.

September 8, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Matthews, in the 70th year of he age.

September 8, of appolexy, at 567 Broadway, Mr. Edward Price, in the 38th year of her age.

On Sunday, 31st ult of cholera, Wm. F. Davit, aged 40, formerly of Boston Mass.

September 8, George Bruce, in the 75th year of his age.

September 4, at Mr. Schenck's Cross Roads, near Cranberry, New Jersey, Wm. P. Lott, formerly a merchant of Newberg, New York, aged 58.

September 9, after a lingering illness, Martha Amanda, wife of Daniel R. Caswell, and daughter of Robert W. Woodward, late of Newport, R. I., aged 24 years.

Aug. 31, of cholera, William F. Davis, aged 40 years, formerly of Boston.

September 9, Redmond Gardner, aged 28, formerly of Kingston, R. I.

September 9, after a severe illness of 10 days, Mrs. Harriet Crane, wife of John W. Crane, M. D. of this city.

September 9, after a lingering illness, Mr. Benjamin Astor, in the 37th year of his age.

September 8, at Jersey City, of the cholera Henry Calve, aged 17 years, 5 months, and 2 days, son of John Calve, of this city.

September 9, Eliza C., wife of William S. Popham, of this city.

September 9, after a short illness, Mr. Joseph Toms, aged 60.

September 10, after a short illness, Mrs. Lorohammah Cowley, relict of the late Richard B. Cowley, deceased.

September 10, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Lloyd, aged 38, wife of David Lloyd.

September 10, Amelia Morrell, consort of Mr. Philip Wager, in the 27th year of her age.

September 9, Mr. Benjamin Astor, in the 37th year of his age.

September 9, Mrs. Hannah Parshall, wife of Jas. C. Parshall, aged 64.

September 5, Mr. Samual T. Norton, of Hartford, Conn.

September 7, at the residence of his daughter, Sarah Lang, William Wright, aged 83 years, of apoplexy, an old inhabitant of this city.

September 4, in the 30th year of his age, Henry Hopkins, of Stockbridge, Mass.

September 11, Eleanor R., aged 33 years, wife of Mr. James Reyburn, of this city, formerly of Baltimore.

September 6, James Watkinson, son of John Warrin, aged 14 months.

September 10, in the 23d year of her age, Ann Maria Willig, wife of Benjamin R. Sumniers, of this city.

September 9, in the 38th year of his age, after a short illness, George O. Chaplin.

September 10, of consumption, Charles Quin, in the 29th year of his age.

September 10, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Marsh, aged 50 years.

John, infant son of William Walsh.

September 10, of consumption, Caleb H. Delanco, of Plymouth, Mass. aged 35.

September 7, Mr. David Perry, Sen'r. at the advanced age of 90 years.

September 10, Mrs. Catherine Maria Webb, wife of James Webb, universally regreted by her numerous friends.

In Washington city, Mr. Joseph Milligan

September 10, after a short illness, in the 22d year of his age, Francis Warren Usher, son of Luke Usher.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Packet ship Columbus, Cobb, fm Liverpool.
Ship Charlemagne, Pierce fm Havre, A[illegible].
Ship Louisiana, Weeks, Rio Janeiro, 46 ds.
Ship Woodbury, Welden, of Bath, 12 d[illegible] fm Sydney.
Ship Lewis Cass, Whittlesey, Curacoa.
Ship J. W. Cater, Mead, fm Jamaca.
Br. Barque Adriana, Cox, from Liverpool, and 15 days from Berbice.
Brig Athenian, Chapman, 20 ds fm Carthagena.
Brig William Blunt, Trinidad, 23 days.
Brig Henry, Hutchins, (Brunswick, Me.) Ponce, 26 days.
Brig Columbia, Potts, Matanzas, 14 days.
Brig Dr. Franklin, Cage, Curacoa.
Brig Cyno, Kanel, St. Croix, 22d ult.
Brig Caroline, Martin, Matanzas, 31st ult.

PASSENGERS.

In the ship Robt. Isaac, from Liverpool, ar. 1st inst.—Andrew O'Laughlin, Sen., Elizabeth O'Laughlin, Sidney, O'Laughlin, Andrew O'Laughlin, Jr., Frederick O'Laughlin, and 123 in the steerage.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Sept. 8.

At market 915 Beef Cattle; 740 Stores; 6200 Sheep, and 1140 Swine. Several parts of lots Beeves, Stores, Sheep and Swine unsold.

Prices. Beef Cattle—Sales were more even than they were last week, but prices will average about the same. We quote to correspond with last week, viz—prime 4 75a5; good 4a4 50; thin 3a3 75. Working Oxen—We noticed a few yoke sold at $48, 55, 64, 65, 78 and 80. Cows and Calves—Sales were effected at $18, 23, 25, 28 and 33. Stores—Our prices range so as to comply with Eastern and Northern, viz—yearlings $6a9; two years old $10a15; three years old $19a25. Sheep—"Dull, dull." Lot of middling quality weretaken at 1 25, 1 33, 1 37, 1 42, 1 50, 1 54, 1 62, 1 67 and 1 88; better qualities at 2a2 17. Wethers, some of which were very fine, 2, 2 50, 2 75 and $4. Swine—The large number at market caused prices to decline; one lot, most of which were old, half barrows, at 4c; a lot old and young at 4c for sows and 5c for barrows; a lot of shoats, half barrows at 4½, and one lot at 4¼c; at retail, 5 for sows and 6c for barrows.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Mechanic's Institute, it was ordered that the Reading Room and Library be opened every Tuesday and Friday evening hereafter, at 7 o'clock. Members are particularly invited to attend. Dr. GALE will give a Lecture on the subject of *Combustion*, at the first opening, Tuesday, the 16th inst.

UZZIAH WENMAN,
JABEZ C. LORD, } Committee.
JOHN WINDT,

s12 M2A1

(From the Hartford Pearl)

THE HAPPY PEASANT GIRL.

I would not be a city Miss
To be clad in splendor gay,
To daily wear a tissue dress,
And walk o'er brick-paved way—
'Tis sweeter far, for me, to run
And skip about with glee,
In russest gown and apron dun—
A Peasant Girl to be.

I would not have a servant bring
The water to bathe my face,
I'd rather dip it from the spring,
And wash in my flint stone vase—
Which stands beneath a shady tree,
Where vines around it curl—
Oh who that would not rather be
A happy Peasant Girl!

I would not live in city style,
With bird-cage in my room,
And hear the captive all the while
Bewailing his hapless doom!
'Twould make me sad—for now I dwell
Where birds are flitting free,
And since I love their song so well
A Peasant still I'll be.

I love to see my cade lamb skip
And stamp with his horny feet—
Or in the milk his sweet mouth dip,
And his head then raise and bleat,
The city miss her birds may get,
And wear her finery,
'Tis happier far here with my pet
A Peasant Girl to be.

I love to see the squirrel skip
On the boughs with joyful scream—
I love to see the swallow dip
His wings in the limpid stream—
I love to see the pebbly stream
In little eddis whirl,
And watch at night the fire-fly beam
And be a Peasant Girl.

And when all earthly joys are past,
And my latest breath has fled—
When I am in the coffin cast,
And numbered among the dead—
I'll sleep beneath this shady tree,
Where flowers and woodbines curl,
And my short epitaph shall be,
"Here lies the Peasant Girl." OPHELIA.

CUPID'S WARNING.

"Take heed! take heed!
They will go with speed;
For I have just new strung my bow,
My quiver is full; and it oft I pull,
You know, you know,
Some arrow may hit, you know."

"Oh! pull away,"
Did the maiden say;
"For who is the coward to mind
A shaft that's flung by a boy so young,
When both of his eyes are blind,
Are blind, are blind,
When both of his eyes are blind?"
His bow he drew;
And the shafts they flew
Till the maiden was heard to cry,
"Oh! take this dart from my aching heart,
Dear Cupid! or else I die,
I die, I die,
Dear Cupid, or else I die!"

He said, and smiled,
"I am but a child,
And should have no skill to find,
E'en with both my eyes, where the dart now lies,
Then, you know, fair maid, I'm blind,
I'm blind, I'm blind,
You know, fair maid, I'm blind!
But pray be calm
And I'll name a balm
That's brought by an older hand,
And I'm told is sure these wounds to cure;
The band, the band,
'Tis Hymen applies the band!

Now I must not stay—
I must haste away—
For my mother has bid me try
These fluttering things, my glistening wings
Which she tells me were made to fly,
To fly, to fly,
She tells me were made to fly!"

(From the Atlantic Souvenir)

THE ROSE UPON THE LEA.

A boy beheld a lovely rose,
Rose upon the lea!
Fair as morn when first it glows;
Near to see the flower he goes,
And right pleased was he.
Rose, sweet rose, sweet crimson rose,
Rose upon the lea!
Said the boy, "I'll pluck thee now,
Rose upon the lea!"
Said the rose, "I'll prick thee so,
Thou'lt remember me for wo,
And I will not suffer thee"
Rose, sweet rose, sweet crimson rose,
Rose upon the lea!
And the boy he plucked it rude,
Rose upon the lea!
Though the rose pricked all it could,
Oh! and ah! it did no good,
Gathered it must be,
Rose, sweet rose, sweet crimson rose,
Rose upon the lea!

(From the Boston Statesman.)

MISS UPON THE LEA.

PARODY.

A boy beheld a little Miss,
Miss upon the lea!
Fair to look upon he thought,
Fairer, sure, there ne'er was caught,
And right pleased was he.
Miss, sweet Miss, thou pretty Miss,
Miss upon the lea!
Said the boy, "I'll kiss thee now,
Miss upon the lea!"
Said the Miss, "I'll scratch thee so,
Thou'lt remember me for wo,
No! I will not suffer thee."
Miss, O Miss! thou haughty Miss,
Miss upon the lea!
But the boy he caught her rude,
Miss upon the lea!
Though the Miss scratched all she could,
Oh! and ah! it did no good,
Kissed she must be!
Miss, scratch, Miss, alas sweet Miss,
Miss upon the lea!

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.

NAPOLEON AND THE LETTER *M*.

Influential in the life of Napoleon was the letter *m*. The names of six of his marshals and (as known to the writer) of five and twenty generals, commenced with *M.*, viz: Murat, Moncey, Massena, Mortier, Macdonald, Marmont, Miollis, Montbrun, Mauton, Morlet, Merle, Mermet, Musnier, Mathieu, Marchand, Milhaud, Maison, Merlin, Morand I & II., Menou, Margaron, Maiher, Molitor, Meunier, Mancune, Marcognet, Morin, Marulez, Marcausin, Menard, Monnet. The first battle of Napoleon was at Montenotte, the last at Mont-St-Jean; besides, he was victorious at Millesimo, Mondovi, Marengo, at the Moscowa, at Montmiral and Monterau. Milan was the first and Moscow the last hostile capital, which he entered victorious, but Madrid and Moscow were his ruin. Montholon and his first valet, Marchand, accompanied him to Helena. Murat was the first who revolted. Egypt was lost by Menou. Moreau was some time his rival. The names of his three ministers were Maret, Montalivet, and Mole; the name of his first Chamberlain, was Montesquies. Malmaison in France was his last residence. Captain Maitland brought him to Helena. H. S.

DOMESTIC ESTABLISHMENT OF MOHAMMED ALI PASHA, THE PRESENT RULER OF EGYPT.—Mehemet Ali, born in 1769, at Cavala, brought with him from his native place one wife, Amina Hanum; she bore him four children; of whom two, viz., Tousoun Pasha and Ismael, are dead; and two are living, viz., Ibrahim Pasha, aged 45 years, and Nazly Harum, aged 38, widow of the Defterday, Mehemet Bey, who has no children. Amina Hanum, now dead, is described as having been a most amiable woman, to whose good temper and invariable kindness, Mehemet Ali owes much. As the Mohammedan law allows four wives and numerous concubines, Mehemet Ali, at various periods, married three other wives, now living, viz., 2. Shan Shafa Hanum, a Georgian slave, who bore him four children, all dead; 3. Nurace Hanum, also a Georgian, but no children; and, 4. Selwy Kalfa Hanum, a Georgian slave, mother of Zenab Hanum, now nine years old.

His harem is arranged in the most magnificent, yet in the most orderly style; there are between 90 and 100 of the most beautiful slaves to be found in the East, and 12 musicians and 12 dancers, all girls under fifteen years of age, who are taught, the former to play on every sort of instrument, and the latter to dress in the costume of every nation, and to dance according to that costume. There are at least 300 females in this building, which adjoins the palace, besides between 40 and 50 eunuchs, and various Arab menial slaves. When he quits the divan and enters the harem, one of the young slaves, with a silver wand, is in waiting to receive him, and upon his appearance announces his arrival to the assembly. He then marches through a double row to his seat, where he is complimented and feted; a female secretary, taught to write well and keep secrets, attends him to write his dispatches, and occasionally others read translations of the most remarkable articles from the London and Paris papers. At night, while he sleeps, half of the fair slaves are in continual wait, and three at his head to keep away the muschetoes and flies. The utmost regularity and order are observed; and punishments, such as flogging—even death by strangulation or drowning, are inflicted by the black eunuchs. Curiosity in looking out of the windows, &c., is one of the greatest offences. It may be a satisfaction to persons who commisserate the fair prisoners of the harem, all of whom value the customs of Europe, to learn that it is a frequent practice to give them as wives to officers, and that many an orison is uttered for that blessing, as they then become important in their husband's houses.

GHOST STORY.

In the year 1704, a gentlemen, to all appearance of large fortune, took furnished lodging in Soho square. After he had resided there some weeks with his establishment, he lost his brother, who had lived at Hampstead, and who on his death bed particularly desired to be interred in the family vault at Westminster Abbey. The gentleman requested his landlord to let him bring the corpse of his brother to his lodgings, and to make arrangements there for the funeral. The landlord without hesitation signified his compliance.

The body, dressed in a white shroud, was brought in a very handsome coffin and placed in the great dining room. The funeral was to take place the next day, and the lodger and his servants went out to make the necessary preparations for the solemnity. He staid out late, but this was no uncommon thing. The landlord and his family conceiving that they had no occasion to wait for him, retired to bed as usual, about 12 o'clock. One maid servant was left up to let him in, and to boil some water, which he had desired might be ready for making tea on his return. The girl was accordingly sitting alone in the kitchen, when a tall spectre-looking figure entered, and clapped itself down in a chair opposite to her.

The maid was by no means one of the most timid of her sex; but she was, terrified beyond expression, lonely as she was at this unexpected apparition. Uttering a loud scream, she flew out like an arrow at a side door, and hurried to the chamber of her master and mistress. Scarcely had she awakened them, and communicated to the whole family some portion of the fright with which she was herself overwhelmed, when the spectre, enveloped in a shroud, and with a death like paleness, made its appearance, and sat down in a chair in the bed room, without their having observed how it entered. The worst of all was, that this chair stood by the door of the chamber, so that not a creature could get away without pressing close to the apparition, which rolled its glaring eyes so frightfully, and so hideously distorted its features, that they could not bear to look at it. The master and mistress crept under the bed cloths; covered with profuse perspiration, while the maid servant sunk nearly insensible by the side of the bed.

At the same time the whole house seemed to be in an uproar, for though the had covered themselvesy over head and ears, they could still hear an incessant noise and clatter which served to increase their terror.

At length all became perfectly still in the house. The landlord ventured to raise his head, and steal a glance at the door; but the ghost was gone! Sober reason began to resume its power. The poor girl was brought to herself after a good deal of shaking. In a short time they picked up sufficient courage to go out of the bed room, and to commence an examination of the house, which they expected to find in great disorder.

Nor were their anticipations unfounded. The whole house had been stripped by thieves, and the gentleman had decamped without paying for his lodgings. It turned out that he was no other man than an accomplice of the notorious Arthur Chambers, who was executed at Tyburn in 1706, and that the supposed corpse was this arch rogue himself, who had whitened his hands and face with chalk, and merely counterfeited death. About midnight he quitted the coffin, and appeared to the maid in the kitchen. When she flew up stairs, he softly followed her, and, seated at the door of the chamber, he acted as a sentinel, so that his industrious accomplices were enabled to plunder the house without the least molestation.

PUFFING IN LONDON.—In the great British metrolis every thing has its price, down to a paragraph in a newspaper. Some years ago, Mr. R——, an American gentleman, having discovered some new process by which he thought bank notes were to be gained, concluded to try his fortune in London. Very soon after his arrival, he presented himself at the office of one of the leading journals, and requested to see the editor. He was desired to give in his name and business, which he did; an answer was speedily brought that the editor was engaged. By dint of great urgency, he at last succeeded in making his way to the room of the sub-editor; and, having never found any difficulty in obtaining a hearing from gentlemen of the press in his own country, where the time of an editor is considered almost public property, he proceeded at once to explain his discovery, supposing that it would be received as a favor, and duly glorified, as a matter of course, in the next impression. Before he had fairly made his beginning, however, the sub-editor cut him short, politely, but firmly, by saying that he had no time to spare, and that he presumed that his visiter's object was to have his discovery noticed. "Why, yes sir, I should like——" It can be done, sir, without any trouble; write what ever you like, and it shall go in; of course, you will leave your name and address. The clerk in the office will arrange with you as to the terms. Good morning, sir." Finding himself bowed out, Mr. R. went back to the office, where he was furnished with pen, ink, and paper, sat down, and in the course of some twenty or thirty minutes, produced an editorial paragraph, of perhaps twice that number of lines. This he handed to the Clerk, merely asking whether it would appear the next day. "Certainly, sir." "Editorial?" "Yes sir, in the editorial columns, I presume you would not wish it in the largest type used on the paper?" "Why, yes, I should prefer that." "In that case, sir, the charge will beten guineas; if in a smaller type, five." Mr. R. took back his manuscript, and withdrew.—*London paper.*

THE RUSSIAN HORN BANDS.—The execution of musical pieces by horn bands, in which each player has only one or two notes to perform, was originally invented by a musician named Maresch, a native of Bohemia. In the year 1748, Maresch went to reside at St. Petersburgh, when he entered the service of the Grand Chancellor. One day, when the empress was dining with the Grand Chancellor she heard Maresch play on the horn, and she was so charmed with his performance that she took him into her own service, and conferred on him the appointment of Imperial Chapel Master. While in the service of the empress, he conjointly with Marshal Kirilowitsch, conceived the idea of establishing and training those horn bands, which have since become the objects of so much curiosity and admiration. He ordered 40 horns to be made, each capable of producing only one note, and each sounding the interval of a semitone to the other. These horns were distributed among 40 performers, who were taught to play pieces of music by sounding at the proper time the single note which each horn produced. By incessant patience and perseverance, Maresch succeeded in drilling a party of serfs in this sort of music; and he brought them to such a high degree of perfection & precision, that they were able to execute the quatuors of Haydn and Mozart.

The novelty and beauty of this music soon rendered it exceedingly popular in Russia. Maresch's horn players were introduced into the military bands, the theatrical orchestras, concerts, fetes, &c. The number of performers may be diminished by assigning two or three instruments to those in whose parts but few notes occur. A Russian nobleman is usually two or three years in forming one of these bands; and in no other country than Russia, perhaps, would it be possible to find musicians or rather machines who would devote their lives to the performance of a single note.

In 1802 the Emperor of Russia's horn band consisted of upwards of one hundred performers, and many noblemen have maintained bands equally numerous. The slaves who perform in these bands are also frequently employed as singers in the chapels and choristers at the theatres.

The horns played at the theatres or in concert rooms, are generally of wood; and those used in the open air are of copper. Their form is that of a cone having at its apex an angle, in which the mouth piece is placed.

On the banks of the Neva, amidst the silence of a fine summer's evening, those horn bands produce a magical effect. The performers are sometimes seated in a boat, which glides gently down the current of the river; the sound slowly recedes and is frequently echoed back to the distance of two leagues. At Moscow, in the year 1746, the horn bands were employed in a singular manner. During the last week of the Russian carnival, there was constructed on an immense sledge, an artificial bank, measuring 240 feet in circumference and 40 feet in height. This bank was corvered with verdure, trees and shrubs. The whole presented the appearance of a wood, and there were perceived here and there stags, goats, hares, foxes, &c. &c. apparently just killed by the hunters. A party of the latter, who were stationed in this artificial forest, performed a delightful concert. The sledge was drawn through the city by 22 Ukranian Oxen, yoked two and two, and it stopped in front of the residence of Counsellor Beskoi, where the Emperor was dining.

THE GREAT UNIVERSAL PLAGUE.

The different plagues which had visited Great Britain within the last 500 years, were summarily adverted to in the first number of the journal, particularly that in London, in the year 1655. It was there stated that one of the greatest of these pestilences occurred in the reign of Edward III.; and as this was perhaps the most dreadful and the most universal plague which is related in modern history, it is worth while to present a more lengthened description of its character and duration. For this purpose I take the liberty of abridging an excellent account of this great plague from a recent number of *Frazer's Magazine*.

"This dreadful pestilence, like the cholera, made its first appearance in the east. It arose in China, Tartary, India, and Egypt, about the year 1345. It is ascribed by contemporary writers to the general corruption of the atmosphere, accompained by the appearance of millions of small serpents and other venomous insects, and in other places quantities of huge vermin, with numerous legs, and of a hideous aspect, which filled the air with putrid exhalations. Making every allowance for the ignorance and credulity of the age, it appears that some natural causes had contributed to corrupt the air, and load it with pestiferous vapors. Thus it came into England in the year 1368; and it rained from the previous Christmas until Midsummer, almost without ceasing. Great inundations followed, and accumulations of stagnant water, by which the whole atmosphere was poisoned. It appears that in many countries there were also earthquakes and tremblings of the earth. In many of the accounts given of these convulsions of nature, we may presume there was a good deal of exaggeration. But the testimonies are too numerous and respectable to leave any doubt that, before and during the pestilence, the elements were in a state of general convulsion which seems unparalleled in history.

"The plague extended its ravages from India into the more western parts of Asia, into Egypt, Abyssinia, and thence into the northern parts of Africa. It proceeded over Asia Minor, Greece, and the Islands of the Archipelago, almost depopulating the regions over which it stalked. It may be literally said to have *decimated* the world, even though we were to take this term, as implying the destruction of *nine*, in place of *one* out of ten. The plague appears to have staid five or six months in one place and then to have gone in search of fresh victims. Its symptoms are minutely described by many writers, and appear to be the same in every country it visited. It generally appeared in the groin, or under the arm-pits, where swellings were produced, which broke out in sores, attended with fever, spitting, and vomiting of blood. The patient frequently died in half a day—generally within a day or two at the most. If he survived the third day, there was hope, though even then many fell into a deep sleep from which they never awoke.

From Greece the plague passed into Italy. The Venetians having lost 100,000 souls, fled from their city, and left it almost uninhabited. At Florence, 60,000 persons died in one year. France next became exposed to its ravages, and the mortality was horrible. The malady proceeded northward through France till it reached Paris, where it cut off 50,000 people. About the same time it spread into Germany, where its ravages are estimated at the enormous amount of 12,400,000 souls.

At last this fearful scourge began to be felt in England.

About the beginning of August, 1348, it appeared in the seaport towns on the coasts of Dorset, Devon, & Somersetshire, whence it proceeded to Bristol. The people of Gloucestershire immediately interdicted all intercourse with Bristol, but in vain. The disease ran, or rather flew, over Gloucestershire. Thence it spread to Oxford, and about the first of November reached London. Finally, it spread over all England, scattering every where such destruction, that out of the whole population, hardly one in ten was left alive. Incredible as this statement may appear, it seems borne out by the details of contemporary annalists. In the church yard of Yarmouth 7052 persons who died of the plague, were buried in one year. In the city of Norwich, 57,374 persons died in six months. In the city of York the mortality was equal. In London, the dead were thrown into pits—forty, fifty, or sixty into one: and large fields were employed as burial places, the church-yards being found insufficient for the purpose. No attempt was made to perform this last office with the usual care and decency. Deep and broad ditches were made, in which the dead bodies were laid in rows, covered with earth, and surmounted with another layer of bodies, which were also covered. The mortality fell chiefly upon the lower classes of society, and, among them, principally upon old men, women, and children. [In these respects, this plague seems to have differed from some of the plagues in the 17th century, which fell particularly among the upper classes.] It was remarked, that "not one king or prince, of any nation died of the plague, and of the English nobility and people of distinction very few were cut off. Among the higher orders of the church, the deaths were rare." It appears that no precautions could prevent the influence of the contagion. The bonds of society were loosed; parents forsook children and children parents; some fled to the country, others locked themselves up in their houses, and many went on board vessels. But every where the fugitives were followed, for the destroying angel had a foot on the waters as well as on the land. "The pestilence spread into Wales and into Ireland. As to the Scots they are said to have brought the malady upon themselves. Taking advantage of the defenceless state of England, (or rather resolved to avenge the injuries they had suffered under the Edwards,) they made a hostile irruption with a large force into the country. But they had not proceeded far, when the plague overtook them. They perished in thousands, and carried the disease with them into Scotland, where its ravages were soon as destructive as they were in England. Early in the year 1349, the plague began to abate; and by the month of August it had entirely disappeared. Its consequences, however, continued for some time to be severely felt. During the prevalence of the disease, the cattle, for want of men to tend them, were allowed to wander about the fields at random, and perished in such numbers as to occasion a great scarcity. Though the fields, too, were covered with a plentiful crop of corn, much of it was lost for want of hands to reap and gather it in. The last dregs of this great plague were drained by that unfortunate race, the Jews. A belief spread over several countries that they had produced the pestilence by poisoning the wells and fountains; and in many places they were massacred in thousands by the infuriated populace. In several parts of Germany where this persecution chiefly raged, the Jews were literally exterminated. Twelve thousand of them were murdered in the single city Mentz; and multitudes of them, in the extremity of their despair, shut themselves up in their houses, and consumed themselves with fire. The extent of such atrocities, in a barbarous age, may well be imagined, when we remember the outrages which were at first produced in some parts of the continent by the cholera panic."

Sleeping or Waking—"Are you asleep Mr. M.?"
"Why? what do you want with me?"
"Only to borrow your horse to go a few miles in the country."
"Yes, I am; fast asleep," said M.

TRADES' UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DEBATE ON THE WORD "POLITICS."

The following is a very brief sketch of a debate on the word *politics*, which took place in the National Convention the second day of its session; the following resolution, offered by Mr. Townsend, being under consideration:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the Convention on the social, civil, and political condition of the laboring classes of the country.

Mr. SCHENCK hoped that the word *political* in the resolution would be omitted. The proceedings of the Unions, he said, were watched, narrowly watched, and although he believed that in reality the term implied nothing improper, it was misunderstood by many, and might prove fatal to the interests of the Unions, by arraying against them the force of one or other of the political parties. He therefore moved that the word *political* be stricken out.

Mr. TOWNSEND opposed the motion. He considered it bad *policy* for the working classes to allow the word *politics* to be used as a bugbear by the aristocracy. What, he asked, did politics mean, but the science of government? It was true, he said, that Dean Swift had defined politics to be "the madness of the many for the benefit of the few," and if that were the true definition of the term, he was opposed to having the Union take any part in politics; but the Dean, he thought, must have intended to define *party* politics, and in that sense the definition might be correct. It was the right and the duty of the working classes, he contended, to view and review all the measures of public men and public bodies, and to test them by the lever of equal rights and the plumb rule of justice. If the measures of government would not bear this test, who were the sufferers? The *useful laboring classes.* It behooved them, therefore, not to allow themselves to be frightened from a proper attention to their interests by a bugbear of the aristocracy. He was by no means an admirer of the federal doctrines of Gov. Morris, but his definition of politics as "*the science of the happiness of man*" he had ever admired; he believed it the best definition of the term, and hoped it would be adopted, and that the word would be suffered to remain in the resolution.

Mr. DOUGLASS thought, with the gentleman last up, that the word *politics* had been far too much used as a *bugbear* against the working men. The policy of every human being was to promote his own happiness; whatever measures, therefore, were calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the mass were essentially the policy of the working classes. There was nothing in *that* doctrine that ought to excite alarm. Every good man was and ought to be so much of a politician as support measures calculated to increase the sum of human happiness. Why, as a whole, were the useful classes so degraded? The reason was obvious: the policy pursued by their legislators was not their *own* policy, not that policy calculated to promote their welfare. They had become degraded by bad legislation; they had got into difficulty by it, and how were they to get out but by *legislating* themselves out? They could only advance their interests by choosing such men for legislators as were identified with them. They belonged to no party; they were neither disciples of Jacksonism nor Clayism, Van Burenism nor Websterism, nor any other *ism* but *workeyism.* This Convention had assembled because the working classes were partially shorn of their rights, and because their interests had been neglected, to devise means to restore those rights and to have their interests attended to: this was their *policy*, this their POLITICS, and he hoped that they would adhere to them.

MR. SCHENCK could subscribe entirely to the gentleman's definition of the word politics, but it was not so understood and acted upon by the Societies. He spoke from knowledge when he said it was almost impossible to retain some of them *now.* He would therefore wish that the Tradesmight first organize, and improve their condition. It could do no harm to leave the word out of the resolution. The delegates to the Convention might agree, and probably did agree, on the meaning of the word, but their constituents were not there to hear what took place. He was therefore convinced of the propriety of omitting the word.

Mr. LABARTHE (if we rightly understood him) thought that the Unions, for the present, at least, should confine their efforts to a reduction of the hours, and to maintaining the price of labor. He alluded to the formation of a Trades Union in Philadelphia a few years ago, which afterwards became merged in the "Working Men's Party" in consequence of taking a part in politics, and *that*, he said, was now extinct, as well as the Union. He was in favor of striking out the word political.

Mr. TOWNSEND said it was by no means his wish that the working classes of the Union should act with any political *party.* They could hold the balance of power and could more easily obtain what they want by keeping aloof from party. It was only necessary for them to say what they want, and each party would be anxious to adopt their measures. If the word political in the resolution could be construed to favor *party*, he would say strike it out.

A delegate whose name we did not obtain, here observed that he had express instructions from his trade to confine himself entirely to measures calculated to advance the moral, intellectual, and pecuniary condition of the working classes, and to extend the Unions.

The PRESIDENT here read an extract from the call of the Convention, showing that its objects were "to "consult on such measures as shall be most con"ducive to advance the moral and intellectual dig"nity of the laboring classes, sustain their pecuni"ary interest, succor the oppressed, and by all just "means maintain the honor and respectability of "the mechanical profession." No delegate elected under the call, he said, would transcend his authority by voting for the resolution, which was a legitimate subject for discussion.

Mr. ENGLISH agreed that the subject matter of the resolution was within the power of the Convention, but the means to be used to effect their object might be various. The resolution proposed to appoint a committee to draft resolutions "on the social, civil, and *political* condition of the working classes," and an objection to striking out the word *political* had been urged, on the ground that it was intended to favor neither of the two political parties; but it had not been said that it was not intended to form a *third* party, which he thought would be equally inimical to the interests of the Unions. In Philadelphia, in 1828, the first Trades' Union was formed in this country, and one clause of its constitution excluded all political action; but, judging that the objects of the Union could not be obtained without its taking a part in politics, many members diverged from it and established what was called the "Working Men's Party," and, from that moment, as it advanced the Union retrograded, and though at one time it embraced 15 societies, at the end of a year the number was reduced to *four*, and the Union adjourned *sine die.* The same cause, he said, would produce the same effect. Already dissatisfaction existed. In Philadelphia two societies had refused to send delegates to to the Convention, and from Baltimore there was not one delegate. Wilmington and the District of Columbia, too, where Unions existed, were unrepresented in the Convention. He thought it would be advisable to advoid everything that might have a tendency to prevent a general Union of the Trades, and was in favor of striking out.

Mr. TOWNSEND expressly disclaimed all intention of forming a political party. He thought the laboring classes could do more by maintaining the balance of power.

Mr. FERRAL thought, from the shape the debate had assumed, that the Convention would be liable to the charge of being more acted upon by sound than sense. All were agreed as to advancing their moral and social condition, but this bugbear *political* was in the way. If this word was a stumbling block, if the delegates thought their constituents were only babes in knowledge, why not feed them with pap, and as they advanced give them more solid food? He thought it a great evil for the mass to follow *leaders*; they had met with many disappointments in consequence, and he hoped soon to see a different state of things. He thought that, under existing circumstances, it would be better to strike out the word *political* and insert *intellectual.* The resolution, so amended, would be equally effectual, and could not be objectionable. It was not the *term*, but the thing itself that was important. If the Trades could form a perfect Union, by concert they would disseminate knowledge; therefore if the word political in the resolution was calculated to retard the formation of such a Union, he would strike it out, as he need not attempt to show that "social, civil, and intellectual" would embrace all that was necessary, though he was fully satisfied that the working classes would never effectually remedy the evils under which they were suffering untill they carried their grievances to *the polls*, and make them known by a judicious selection of law makers. He moved, as an amendment, that "political" be striken out and "intellectual" inserted in the resolution.

The amendment having been seconded, the PRESIDENT remarked that the resolution with the proposed amendment, would embrace all that was necessary or desirable. Let the *intellectual* condition of the working classes be improved, and an improvement in their political condition would be the necessary consequence.

[The amendment was carried, and the resolution passed unanimously.]

☞ Single numbers of the Working Man's Advocate may be had at the following places:
Hoboken House, cor. of Washington and Canal st
George Miller's Tavern, 284 Hudson stree

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—The following Nos. of the Working Man's Advocate, for which 6 cts. each will be paid:
Vol. I. Nos. 42 and 51.
Vol. III. No. 44.
Vol. IV. Nos. 5, 7, 18, 20, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 36, 40, 43, 44, 46, and 49.

SILK HAT MAKERS WANTED.—Wanted immediately, five first rate Silk Hat Makers, to whom constant employment will be given. Enquire of
s6 3t E. B. HOLMES, No. 1 Park Row.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Secretary's Office,—Albany, 1st August, 1834. Sir—I hereby give notice, that at the next general election, which will be held on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected: that a Senator is to be chosen in the first Senate District, in the place of Jonathan S. Concklin, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next; and that a Representative to Congress is to be chosen from the third Congressional District in the place of Cornelius W. Lawrence, resigned, whose term of service will expire on the 3d day of March, 1835. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State.
To the Sheriff of the County of New York.
N. B.—The Inspectors of Election in the several Wards in your county will give notice of the Election of four Representatives to Congress, in addition to the one above mentioned from the third congressional District; also for the choice of members of assembly, and for filling any vacancy in county offices that may exist.
The above is a true copy of a notification received from the Secretary of State. J. WESTERVELT.
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.
Sheriff's Office, August 5, 1834.
☞ All the newspapers published in the county are requested to publish the above once in each week until the Election, and send their bills immediately thereafter to the Sheriff's Office. s6 lawte

TO BOOKSELLERS.—The Subscriber has at liberty a first rate, superroyal press with a Fairlamb Inking Machine attached to it, and would be glad to undertake the Printing of any Stereotype Work that could be done on such a press, on reasonable terms. A line through the Post Office would be attended to. GEORGE H. EVANS, 6 Thames st. s4

T[illegible]—For sale, a set of Distributors for a Superroyal Press; a large Washing Trough; a set of column rules (28 in number) 17½ inches in length; a quantity of leads and cross rules 14½ pica ems in length; a number of roller stocks and handles, &c. s4

THE AGENT of the Hudson River Route of Periodical Publications, gives notice that he has received from Boston the 1 st and 2nd Parts of Hinton's History of the United States of North America, a new and improved edition with additions and corrections, by Samuel L. Knapp, illustrated with forty-four fine engravings. Also the 22d Part of Malte Brun's Universal Geography, which he will deliver to his subscribers this month, together with the numbers of Brown's Folio Bible, Fleetwood's Life of Christ, History of Missions, Genuine Works of Josephus, Goldsmith's History of the Earth, and Animated Nature, Gillie's Ancient Greece, and Goldsmith's Rome, Rollin's Ancient History, Scripture History, Complete Works of Sir Walter Scott, Rosina or the Virtuous Country Maid written by herself, Permela or Virtue Rewarded, by S. Richardson, Tanjore Trelawney's Mysterious Marriage, and Family Portraits, by Catharine G. Ward, Penny Magazine, and a number of other Periodicals, which he delivers to his subscribers monthly at their residence free from carriage or postage, (each part or number to be paid for on delivery,) in the City and Villages of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Bull's Ferry, Fort Lee, Cornwall, New Windsor, Newburgh, Fishkill, Matewan, Poughkeepsie, New Paltze, Hyde Park, Catskill, Athens, Hudson, Albany, Troy, West Troy, Lansingburgh, & Waterford. He will with pleasure add to his list of subscribers any who may wish any of the above Publications, or to finish out should they have part. Collecting or errants from or to any of the above Cities or Villages will be attended to.
SAMUEL C. WYCKOFF, Agen
No. 10 North Pearl st. Albany, or
au2 282 Mulbery st. New York.

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.
The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union
Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, TAILOR, 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice on and reasonable terms. je2 tf

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the following reduced prices, viz.
COATS made and trimmed for from $6 00 to $8 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . . 1 50 to 1 75
The articles will be all of superior workmanship and *warranted to fit.* my24

COBBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callagan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)

History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832. mh11

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle, Paterson, N. J.

Gouge's American Banking System,	Price $1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold,	75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c.	18¾
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c.	20

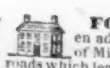
jy 18

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpasses all other orders of writing when copies are wanted. je20

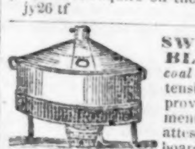
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office, "The Senator Unmasked: being a Letter to Mr. Daniel Webster, on his speech in the Senate of the United States, asking leave to bring in a bill to continue for six years the Charter of the Bank of the United States. By Thomas Brothers, (of Philadelphia.")—Price 12½ cents.
Also, "Gold against Paper; or, Mr. Benton's Wind-up of the Bank."—Price 3 cents. jy 19

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 37½ cents.
jy 14

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. jy23



FOR SALE—A convenient House, and Kitchen adjoining, situate about one mile from the village of Middletown, New-Jersey, at the intersection of the roads which lead from said village to Mount Pleasant and Granville Storehouse—together with about two acres and a half of land, on which there are several Apple and Peach Trees, with other fruit:—there is a well of excellent water near the house, and the whole is in good fence.
This property is an eligible stand for a Store, Tavern, or a Mechanic, and will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars enquire on the premises of
jy26 tf DAVID WALLING.



SWEET'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN, *for Baking over Charcoal Furnaces.*—This Oven has been extensively introduced, and has ever been proved to be a most valuable improvement for baking meat, bread pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualling houses and private families wherever it has been used. It is confidently believed that no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the public which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, and with so much convenience and expedition. Sold by
W. H. SWEET, manufacturer and proprietor, at his Tin and Sheet Iron Factory, 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson, New York. je17 tf

COLUMBIAN WATER COLORS, for Miniature and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. Boston, Chemist.—PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale agents for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 45 Maiden lane, New York.

NEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, WITH SLIDING TOPS.

6 rows, 36 colors, doz.	$62 00	3 rows, 18 colors, doz. $32 00
5 do. 30 do. "	52 00	2 do. 12 do. " 22 00
4 do. 24 do. "	42 00	1 do. 6 do. " 12 00

Fine Carmine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Poonah Painting, manufactured by J. Boston, the only manufacturer of Carmine and Lake, *from the raw material*, in the United States.
For proof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Colors, over all others now in use in this country, dealers in them are respectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our most eminent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these Certificates at full length, will be furnished to purchasers.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary, will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 5 per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.
Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire *new cut*; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently *wear longer*, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.
Diamond per lb. $2; Pearl $1,40; Nonpariel 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Burgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.
Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.
Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.
Old type received in exchange at $9 per 100 pounds.
N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my2

DIARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.
This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.
Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24tfmy

DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.
N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. jy9 tf

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARCHITECTURE, and Superintending the Erection of Buildings, by Edward J. Webb 154 Woosterstreet.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, including Liberal Works, by G. W. & A. J. Matsell, 94 Chatham street.

BEDSTEADS.——Woolley's Patent Premium Bedstead Establishment, corner of Broadway and White street.

BOOK KEEPING, Navigation, Mechanical Drawing, and the Mathematics, taught by G. Vale, 84 Rosevelt street

BOOKS.—A variety of Liberal Books for sale at No. 6 Thames street, near Broadway, by George H. Evans.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, by J. Boston, at his Drug and Chemical Store, 7 Wall street, near Broadway.

DRY GOODS, of every description, by Thomas Tate, corner of Green and Canal streets.

HAIR COLORING, for turning hair of any color to a jet black, manufactured and sold by J. Maby, 18 Division st

KITCHEN RANGES.—Lawton's Kitchen Range and Grate Setting Establishments, 1 John st. and 352 Bowery

PAINTING—House, Sign, and Ornamental, by S. Schoonmaker, No. 8 Mulberry street. Paints, Oils, &c. for sale.

PAINTING.—House, Sign, and Ornamental, by D. McAfee, 39 Hudson street. Imitation Woods and Marbles.

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE, by Robert Nunns, Clark & Co., 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

TAILORING.—Alexander Johnson, Merchant Tailor, 33 Vesey street, near Church street.

TAILORING.—Thomas Holden, Merchant Tailor, Wall street, corner of Nassau. Fashionable Cloths, &c.

TAILORING.—James Young, Merchant Tailor, 294 Division street (Reduced prices.)

THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE, by John Morrison, corner of Chatham and Rosevelt streets.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, by W. H. Sweet, corner of Hudson and Canal streets.

TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY by James Conner 107 Nassau street. Second hand Type for sale.

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE
Is published at No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel Broadway, by GEORGE H. EVANS, and is sold and delivered in the city as follows:
JOSHUA SOUTHWICK, 71 Bayard street, — East side and all east of Broadway.
JAMES GARDNER, 133 Mulberry street, — West side and all west of Broadway, above Hammersley and Houston sts.
☞ Subscriptions for any part of the city received at the office, 6 Thames street, and by the Agents for their particular routes.
TERMS—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. $2 50 payable at the end of each quarter or half year, or $3 if not paid till the end of the year. No new Subscribers received without an advance payment, and *country Subscribers in all cases will be expected to continue the payment in advance.* It is the *rule* of the publisher to discontinue every paper sent into the country as soon as the time is up for which payment has been made; but as it is not practicable to follow this rule invariably, Subscribers will be considered responsible for all papers sent afterwards, unles the *first* number after the time has expired be *returned* to the office. When a Subscriber has suffered himself to be in arrears, it will be optional with the publisher to continue or discontinue the paper *untill all arrearages are paid.*

AGENTS FOR THE ADVOCATE.
NEW YORK.—Joseph Savage, Syracuse, Onondaga co.; Joseph H. Smith, Buffalo, Erie co.; William Andrews, Auburn, Cayuga co.; Peter A. Palmer, Le Roy, Genessee co; Howard Hill, Johnstown, Montgomery co.; Charles Douglass, Sag Harbor, L. I.; Samuel S. Seely, Hector Falls; Edward Wilbur, Pittsfield, Monroe co.; James Tuthill, Riverhead, Suffolk co.; Samuel Humphreys, Cape Vincent, Jefferson co.; G. Reynolds, Spencer, Tioga co.; J. C. Dean, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess co.; Ransom Cook, Saratoga Springs; F. E. Patrick, P. M. Quaker Springs, Saratoga co.; Robert Hogbin, Tarrytown, Westchester co.; John Holmes, corner of Orange and Henry streets, Brooklyn, Kings co.; Harman Hardaway, Troy; A. Bailey, 88 Bass street, Albany: Harman Seymour, Ballston Spa; A. B. Church, Rochester; E. B. Woodworth, P. M., Flint Creek; Joseph Keech, Williamsburgh, L. I.
NEW JERSEY.—Henry Evans, Newark: Valentine Silcocks, Rahway: Robert Chiswell, Paterson; William Clements, Jersey City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Joseph Lawton, Dover.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Josiah Taylor, Springfield; William Mitchell, Boston.
RHODE ISLAND.—Charles B. Peckham, Newport.
CONNECTICUT.—John French, New London; John Duntze, New Haven.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Thomas Clark, S. W. corner of Third street and Poplar lane, and George W. McFarlane, Philadelphia; Wm. B. Conway, Pittsburgh; Leonard Graves, Honesdale, Wayne co.
MARYLAND.—W. R. Coulson, Baltimore.
OHIO.—Richard Hussey, Cleaveland; Editors Jefferson Democrat, Steubenville; James Underwood, Cincinnati; Josiah Warren, Tuscarawas, Tuscarawasco.
INDIANA.—Gavin Mitchell, Edinburgh.
ALABAMA.—John W. Jennings, P. M., Pleasant Ridge, Greene co.
UPPER CANADA.—Thomas Dalton, Editor of the Patriot and Monitor, Toronto, (late York.)
LOWER CANADA.—John Ryan, Quebec; William Gall, Montreal